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THE BOND-STREET TRAGEDY CONTINUED.

Examination of G. V. Snodgrass, Smith Ely, Jr., and Mary Donoghue.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

The Murderers Not Yet Discovered.

The hour appointed by Coroner Connery for [illegible] yesterday, the inquest into the circumstances attending the appalling murder of Dr. Burdell, was 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and at that time the [illegible], members of the press, witnesses and counsel, [illegible]. But there was no Coroner. It was not until nearly 11 o'clock that he made his appearance. He then directed the Jury to examine the house thoroughly from cellar to garret, and gave permission to the reporters to accompany them, a proceeding which seemed to give great offence to some of the Jurors. The examination did not bring anything fresh to light. The smears of blood on the wall of the passage and stairs leading from the hall to the kitchen, and the blood which had freely dropped on the threshold, and within and just without the store-room, where the bloody sheet, shirt and towel were found, were again scrutinized. In other [illegible] searched and beds pulled to [illegible], but there was nothing to add to the discoveries made by the Police in their examination of the house on Saturday. A child's story-book lying among other books, on the piano in the front drawing-room, attracted some attention by its being disfigured in two or three places with smears of blood, as if a bloody hand had taken hold of it. A portion of one of the pages so disfigured had been cut away. Nothing of importance, however, can be [illegible] to this discovery.

The excitement in the City, far from having subsided, had increased yesterday, and the neighborhood of the house, in Bond-street, was thronged with people—not of the idle curious class alone, but the most respectable persons, ladies included, halted for long periods to gratify their curiosity by a good survey of the premises. By strict injunction of the Coroner few persons were admitted as spectators, but among those whom we noticed were some of our most prominent citizens. The interest in the progress of the inquest is unequalled by anything that we have witnessed of late years. Only the excitement attending the Colt murder is comparable to it.

Theories, of course, are abundant respecting the murder and its antecedents. It is generally believed that Dr. Burdell was never married to Mrs. Cunningham, but that some person assumed his name and underwent the ceremony in the disguise of false whiskers. Some of the evidence already taken is not [illegible] to this theory, but all such notions are at present [illegible]. The idea, also, that it was the intention of the murderers (for that there was more than one seems to be the belief of the best judges who have closely scrutinized the evidence) to throttle the Doctor, and then convey his body into the street, deprived of watch and valuables, so as to bear the appearance of his having become the victim of the garroters who are now terrifying the public, though not altogether wanting in plausibility, is without corroboration. Considerable mystery yet shrouds the awful deed. It is possible, however—indeed, it is highly probable, that this mystery will not be of long continuance. The evidence taken yesterday is of the most interesting character, and seems to be already pointing the way to the identification of the parties, whose atrocious guilt has thrown our citizens into consternation.

Some particulars respecting the previous history of Mrs. Cunningham, whose name, in connection with this event, has been so prominently brought before the public, may not be uninteresting. She was the wife of Mr. Cunningham, of the firm of Cunningham & Harris, distillers, of Brooklyn. After flourishing in that business, Mr. Cunningham quitted it to become a broker in grain and whisky, and as such was favorably known on 'Change in this City. His death, which occurred about ten years ago, was very sudden, and excited at the time not a little comment. A life-policy for $10,000, taken in Mrs. Cunningham's favor immediately enured to her, and she was thus placed in comfortable, not to say affluent, circumstances. Her family name was Hiesterman. About two years ago the members of that family were residing at Flatbush.

It is said the Miss Van Winkle who, with her lover, Mr. Caldwell, some time ago committed a romantic suicide at Troy, was a daughter of Mrs. Cunningham's sister. Some persons indeed believe that Caldwell cut Miss Van Winkle's throat, and then cut his own, but that the whole proceeding was the result of mutual arrangement, and that the ill-fated young lady willingly resigned herself to his weapon.

Since the excitement consequent upon Dr. Burdell's murder has increased in intensity, the great Burdell divorce suit, which created so much interest some years ago, has been recalled from the oblivion into which it had well-nigh fallen. The Mr. Burdell therein referred to was not Dr. Harvey Burdell, the victim in this awful tragedy, but his brother Mr. John Burdell. Dr. Burdell, we understand, was never married, except to Mrs. Cunningham, if indeed he was the bridegroom on that singular occasion.

At the outset of the investigation, an unseemly wrangle occurred between the Coroner and one of the counsel for the parties in custody. The Coroner did not reach the house until about an hour after the time fixed for the inquest, when a large number of persons had collected, including a portion of the jury. The house was in charge of Captain Dilks, who had ordered the rooms on the second floor to be closed and all persons excluded. Mrs. Cunningham, with one or two others in custody, were in a room upon the third floor, and a portion of the jury went up stairs to see them. Mr. Clinton, who had been retained as their legal adviser, told the policeman in charge of the stairs that he was their counsel and desired to go up. He was at once permitted to pass. When the Coroner came and was told that a number of persons were in the upper rooms with the parties he said that the police had not done their duty—that he had ordered everybody to be excluded from those rooms but the jury, and that all others must at once be dismissed. The police enforced the order, and as Mr. Clinton, with several others, were descending the stairs the Coroner, in rather a loud voice, said that the house was in confusion, that his orders had not been carried out, and that nobody had any business whatever in those rooms. Mr. Clinton explained that he went up as the counsel of the parties, and had a right to an interview with them.

The Coroner said the counsel should have all his legal rights, but he would not allow anybody to go stealthily into those rooms for the purpose of talking to the parties.

Mr. Clinton said he would not allow the Coroner nor anybody else to accuse him of doing "stealthily" what he had a perfect right to do. He had gone up there for an interview with his clients, which the law allowed them and him the privilege of having—and he had done it openly.

The Coroner said he had no right to go up contrary to his orders. He had directed everybody to be excluded.

Mr. Clinton said he would test the legal right of the Coroner. He denied that he had gone up otherwise than with the consent of the police, and he demanded whether the Coroner meant to charge him with having gone up "stealthily."

The Coroner said no—he did not make the remark with any design to apply it to him. But he would let them all understand that he knew a thing or two about law, as well as the rest.

The conversation, which had been carried on in a loud tone, and in presence of a large crowd of persons, was here dropped, and preparations were made to continue the inquest.

Upon the Coroner taking his seat in the room appointed for the inquest, which was in the back parlor, or drawing-room, on the first floor, and not, as on the previous occasion, in the apartment where the murder was committed, he called to a policeman and ordered him to get some commitments made out, that he might send to prison any person who offered to interfere with his prerogative as Coroner. "I will not," he said, "allow any individual to trespass upon my legal rights. I am determined to uphold the prerogative of the law, and the moment that any person interferes with my legal duties, I will commit the person who so interferes."

All witnesses, except the one to be first examined were then removed from the room, and the inquest was resumed. The first witness was Snodgrass,—a genteel young man about 19 or 20 years of age, rather of light complexion, with an adolescent beard. He is the son of the distinguished Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, formerly of Murray-street Church, in this City, then of Troy, and now of Goshen, Orange Co. He was first examined (Messrs. Clinton and Thayer being seated close by, keeping vigilant watch over the questions and responses) by the Coroner.

TESTIMONY OF SNODGRASS.

Q.—What is your name? A.—George Vail Snodgrass.

Q.—Do you reside in this house? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you resided here? A.—I came here from the middle of November or from that to the first of December last; somewhere thereabouts.

Q.—Did you come here as a stranger to apply for board? A.—I did not; I was invited by Mrs. Cunningham as a friend; I came at her request.

Q.—You were intimate with the family? A.—I was intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Eckel? A.—I was not well acquainted with him; I have seen him here.

Q.—Now, Sir, by the virtue of your solemn oath, were you not in the habit of sitting in Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom with Mr. Eckel? A.—I was not in the habit of doing so; I have sat there with him.

Q.—Did you ever see Dr. Burdell sitting in Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom when you and Mr. Eckel were there? A.—I never did; I never saw him in the bedroom at all.

Q.—Did you ever observe any close intimacy between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell? A.—I never did; no, Sir.

Q.—Did you know nothing of their marriage? A.—I suspected that they were married; I thought to myself that they must be so.

Q.—What made you suspect they were married? What caused you to think so? A.—The authority he exercised over the family made me think so.

Q.—You say you were very intimate with Mrs. Cunningham, did she ever tell you that she was not married, and that she had rebuked Dr. Burdell for a breach of promise? A.—She did not.

Q.—Did you never hear from any other party in the house that they had had a row relating to a breach of promise? A.—(After much hesitation.) Yes, sir.

Q.—Whom did you hear it from? A.—Miss Helen Cunningham.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you mean to tell this Jury that, notwithstanding you were on such intimate terms with Mrs. Cunningham that she invited you to live in her house, she never exchanged words with you relative to a breach of promise of marriage? Do you mean to tell me and this Jury that, Sir? A.—I do. She did not tell me so. She said nothing to me about it.

Q.—Did she ever tell you that she accused Dr. Burdell of stealing papers out of the secretary or some other place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did any other person tell you that she accused him of stealing papers? A.—They did not; no one told me so.

Q.—Were you much in the house? were you a long time here together? A.—I do not understand you, Sir.

Q.—Did you not spend the principal portion of everyday in the house? A.—No, Sir; I was at my business.

Q.—Were there not some days that you were here nearly altogether? A.—From the Monday after New-Year's Day, till the following Monday, I was here nearly all the time, or during the greater part of the day.

Q.—What was Dr. Burdell's usual hour of going out in the morning? A.—I think it was from about eight o'clock to half past eight.

Q.—What time did he dine? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he dine in the house? A.—He did not; at least I never saw him dine here.

Q.—Generally speaking, about what time did he use to return home at night? A.—As far as I have seen, he used to come home from ten to two o'clock at night.

Q.—Have you ever known him come home so late as two o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir, I let him in about two o'clock last Thursday night.

Q.—When? A.—Last Thursday night, or, rather, last Friday morning.

Q.—Was the hall door fastened? A.—It was locked, but not bolted. It could not be opened without a latch-key.

Q.—Sir, do you mean to tell me that a man so familiar with the family as Dr. Burdell, and whom you describe as having authority over the family—do you mean me and this Jury to understand that he did not possess a night-key? I ask you, Sir, by the virtue and solemnity of the sacred oath you have taken, if you wish us to understand that? A.—I do not know whether he had a night-key. The door cannot be opened on the outside without one.

Q.—How did you come to let him in, Sir? A.—I let him in because he rang the bell.

Q.—Did you ever know the hall-door to be bolted at night? A.—I do not recollect. I think I never did.

Q.—When did you last see Dr. Burdell on Friday? A.—The last time I saw him on Friday was about eight or half-past eight in the morning.

Q.—You did not see him any more, then, until you saw him dead? A.—No, Sir, that was the last time I saw him alive.

Q.—Where were you, Sir, on Friday evening, at seven o'clock? A.—I should judge I was eating my dinner in this house at seven o'clock.

Q.—Who dined with you? A.—When I went into the room, Mrs. Cunningham's children, George and Miss Helen, were there.

Q.—I ask you, Sir, who dined with you? A.—No one dined with me; the children were there.

Q.—They were the only persons who dined with you? A.—They were in the room, but did not dine with me.

Q.—Was Mrs. Cunningham there? A.—I think not; no, Sir, she was not.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel there? A.—He was not there.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel that evening? A.—I met him as I was going down stairs to dinner.

Q.—What did you do after you had dined? A.—I went up to the drawing-room.

Q.—Who was in the drawing-room? A.—There was nobody there, to my knowledge, when I came up.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I think I remained there some twenty minutes?

Q.—Where did you go when you left the drawing-room? A.—I think I went up stairs; I would not be willing to swear that I did.

Q.—If you did go up stairs, where did you go afterwards? A.—I returned to the drawing-room.

Q.—Who was there when you returned? A.—I think Mrs. Cunningham was there; I am not certain.

Q.—What time was it then? A.—I should judge it was about half-past seven o'clock.

Q.—What did you next do? A.—I went out.

Q.—Did you go out alone? A.—No; Miss Helen Cunningham asked me to go out with her, to buy a veil and some writing-paper.

Q.—How long were you out? A.—From a half to three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—Did you go into the drawing-room on your return? A.—I think that I and Miss Helen Cunningham went in and sat down for about fifteen minutes to half-an-hour.

Q.—Who was in the drawing-room then? A.—I believe that George and Willie, Mrs. Cunningham's sons, were there.

Q.—Were they the only persons? A.—I think they were.

Q.—Where did you go next? A.—I went up stairs to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—Do you mean her room or her bedroom? A.—Her bedroom.

Q.—What time was it then? A.—I should judge it was then about nine o'clock.

Q.—Who was in the room when you went into it? A.—Miss Augusta Cunningham and Miss Helen Cunningham were there.

Q.—Was Mrs. Cunningham there? A.—I cannot say whether she was or not.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel there? A.—He was not.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Cunningham, if she was not there? A.—I would not be willing to state positively that she was up stairs or not.

Q.—Did you come down stairs again that night? A.—I did.

Q.—How long did you remain up stairs before you came down? A.—About an hour, or an hour and a half.

Q.—What time was it when you came down? A.—About half-past ten o'clock, as near as I can judge.

Q.—Who was in the parlor when you came down stairs? A.—I did not go to the parlor; I went to the kitchen.

Q.—Did you not see if anybody was in the parlor? A.—I did not look into the parlor.

Q.—Whom did you find in the kitchen? A.—There was nobody in the kitchen to my knowledge; everything was dark.

Q.—What did you want in the kitchen at that time of night, when everything was dark? A.—I came down for a pitcher of water, and intended to get some cider; if I had not wanted some cider, I should have got the water in the bath-room.

Q.—Well, you got the water and the cider? A.—I did not get any cider; I got only the water.

Q.—On your return did you observe whether the drawing-room doors were open or shut? A.—I think they were shut, or I should have noticed them. I would not be willing to swear, however.

Q.—Was there no light in the hall? A.—I think when I came down stairs I lit the lamp in the hall, on the second floor, by Dr. Burdell's rooms, and extinguished it as I went back again.

Q.—You did not go into the drawing-room at all, at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—When you went up stairs again where did you go to? A.—To Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—Her bedroom? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was in the room? A.—Mrs. Cunningham, her two daughters, Mr. Eckel, and, I think, her two sons.

Q.—What were they talking about? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How long did you stop there? A.—Some ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes.

Q.—And did you hear no conversation during that time? A.—There was none that I heard.

Q.—What! do you mean to say that during fifteen or twenty minutes the room was as silent as a Quaker's meeting? A.—Oh, something was said.

Q.—Well, what was said? A.—Mrs. Cunningham's daughter spoke of going to school in the morning.

Q.—What time did you leave the room? A.—I left the room to retire to bed from half-past ten to eleven o'clock, as nearly as I can state.

At this point in the examination, the City Judge and District-Attorney entered the room and took seats near the Coroner.

Examination resumed.—Q.—Are you positive that when you retired you left Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter Augusta in the room? A.—I am positive I left them there.

Q.—Did you leave Mr. Eckel there? A.—I think he went out before I did.

Q.—Where did you go when you left the room? A.—I went to my own bedroom, on the fourth door.

Q.—Did you come down stairs any more that night? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you hear any noise during the night? A.—(Shaking his head resolutely)—*Not one particle.*

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel go to bed before you did? A.—I would not be willing to swear that he did.

Q.—When did you get the first notice of the murder? A.—The first notice I got of the murder was about nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

Q.—Who told you? A.—The cook. She came up to the room where I was.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I rushed immediately down to Dr. Burdell's room.

Q.—What did you next do? A.—I went up stairs and informed the family.

Q.—Did you notice any peculiarity in Mrs. Cunningham's appearance when you told her? A.—I thought she was going to faint, and I caught her.

Here the Coroner, turning to the District-Attorney and City Judge, said he would be glad if they would assist him in examining the witness. The District-Attorney replied that they were reading the Coroner's minutes of the examination taken before they entered the room. The Coroner resumed his queries to the witness.

Q.—Did you go out to fetch in anybody? A.—I went and fetched Dr. Roberts; I went at Mrs. Cunningham's request.

Q.—She told you to go? A.—Not exactly; she cried out "Roberts, Roberts," and I thought she wanted him to be sent for.

Q.—He is a dentist, is he not? A.—He is.

Q.—*And a friend of the family?* A.—*Yes; he knows* the family very well.

Q.—*Then you did not go for him to do anything for* the dead man? A.—I did not; I went for him because Mrs. Cunningham seemed to want him.

Q.—What was Mrs. Cunningham doing when he came? A.—She was sitting in a chair; she tried to get up, but I held her down; she was raving and saying all manner of things; I don't think any one could tell what she was speaking about.

Q.—What did Dr. Roberts say to her? A.—He tried to soothe her.

Q.—What o'clock was it then? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel at breakfast that morning? A.—He was not.

Q.—What time did he leave the house that morning? A.—I do not know; I heard he left sometime before breakfast.

Q.—Was he not always in the habit of breakfasting with the family until that morning? A.—He was.

Q.—Did any one tell you about his going out that morning? A.—Mrs. Cunningham told me that he went out that morning very early; I had known of the circumstance the night before.

Q.—Now, Sir, by virtue of the solemnity of the oath you have taken, did not Mrs. Cunningham leave the house in a carriage soon after breakfast? A.—(With great deliberation)—I am most willing to testify that she did not.

Q.—Did you not know, or did you not hear that she left the house that morning? A.—I did not; I can testify, if necessary, why Mr. Eckel left the house that morning; the night before, when Mrs. Cunningham and myself came in from our walk, we saw a letter upon a table in the drawing-room; we thought it was a circular, and opened it; we found it was a request from some person, for Mr. Eckel to come to his office exactly at eight o'clock, and asking him to bring his "fat book."

Q.—His what? A.—His "fat book;" he was a tallow chandler.

The District-Attorney here took up the examination, and continued to question the witness:

Q.—The note was left on which table? A.—On this work-table. It was not sealed at all.

Q.—Nor directed? A.—I think Mr. Eckel's name was on the back of it.

Q.—What time in the evening was that? A.—It was before we went to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—There was a shirt brought up stairs marked "Ketchum." How came that to be there? A.—It was mine, Sir; I thought, a short time ago, that I would like to go to the country; I called on a friend of mine named Ketchum, in Twenty-third-street, to go with me to Westport; not having much clothes with me, I borrowed a shirt from him, and have kept it since.

Q.—This was a borrowed shirt then? A.—Yes, Sir. I have had it in my possession ever since.

Q.—When did you last wear this shirt? A.—I took *it off last Tuesday night, I think, and threw it into the* store room with dirty clothes.

Q.—What part of the room did you throw it? A.—Into the corner.

Q.—When you threw it there, was it free from blood and clean except such dirt as got in wearing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There was no other shirt so marked except this one? A.—Not in my possession.

Q.—Were you in the habit of throwing your soiled linen in that room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your washing was done in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which of the attic rooms did you occupy as your bedroom? A.—The large front one.

Q.—Did any one occupy it with you? A.—Mrs. Cunningham's two little boys; it is the right hand room, as you go up stairs.

Q.—There is a room besides that; what is it used for? It was used for my bedroom; being cold, I preferred to sleep in the other room.

Q.—Did you ever know of a fire being in that little room? A.—I think I have, Sir; I have not seen the fire, although I have reason to believe there was a fire there one Sunday, from the light in there.

Q.—Who occupied the room? What was it used for? A.—Nothing to my knowledge at all.

Q.—Did you leave your room-door open, or shut it, when you slept? A.—Not open as a general thing; although I never locked it; but on the night of this transaction it was open.

Q.—You left it open that night? Why was that? A.—By accident, I suppose; the doyr was open when I blew the candle out.

Q.—Did you know it was open? A.—Yes, Sir. I thought of getting up to shut it.

Q.—What made you think of getting up? A.—Nothing, but that Mrs. Cunningham said she had rather we would lock our doors at night. She never made that remark previous to the coats being stolen.

Q.—Were you disturbed on this Friday night? A.—Not a particle, Sir. It was just when I got into bed I thought of shutting the door.

Q.—Why did you not shut it? A.—I do not know, except that it was too cold, and I did not wish to get up again.

Q.—What time did you go to bed on Friday night? A.—I think it was about 11 o'clock.

Q.—Did you go to sleep immediately? A.—I think so, and I did not awake up until about nine o'clock the next morning, or not so late.

Q.—Did the boys, George and Willy, sleep with you that night? A.—Yes, Sir. No one else.

Q.—Did you hear any disturbance in the closet near you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear any one in the next room when you were going to bed? A.—I think Miss Helen Cunningham came up to her room and went down again. I cannot be certain.

Q.—Her room is the back room on the attic? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who slept there? A.—The two young ladies, and no one else.

Q.—Where did the domestics sleep? A.—In the store-room, next to the young ladies.

Q.—This large room of Mrs. Cunningham's, where she slept—who was in the habit of going there? A.—I cannot say, but that we were all in the habit of going there.

Q.—All the persons in the house went there, more or less? A.—All of us that lived there as members of the family, were in the habit of going there.

Q.—Did you pass a good many evenings there? A.—Yes, Sir. Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters, when going up, would ask for the pleasure of our company, and we would go up and sit there.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell go up and spend the evening there? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He was home almost every evening? A.—Yes, Sir, unless some one called for him.

Q.—Was he regular at breakfast, or used he be late? Did you all breakfast together, or did each one breakfast as he got up? A.—We always breakfasted together, until a week or ten days ago, when I got my breakfast early and went down to the store.

Q.—When you first became a member of Mrs. Cunningham's family where did the boys sleep? A.—In the room which we now occupy.

Q.—Where did the young ladies sleep? A.—When I first came I did not know anything about that; after I became a little acquainted, I saw that the boys occupied the room I do now; the young ladies slept in the back room, and I had the small room.

Q.—Did you ever know the young ladies to sleep with their mother? A.—I have known them one night; I think they did on Friday night.

Q.—Do you know they did? A.—I know they did either that night or Thursday night.

Q.—Why do you have that recollection? A.—Because Mrs. Cunningham's daughter was going to leave the next morning.

Q.—Did she leave the next morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not know whether it was Thursday or Friday night? A.—I think it was Friday night, although I would not swear positively. I know I left them in Mrs. Cunningham's room; I think that Miss Helen Cunningham went up stairs and came down again.

Q.—They expressed the intention of sleeping there, but you do not know whether they did or not? A.—That is it.

Q.—Was it one of the young ladies, or both? A.—Both.

Q.—Did you hear Mrs. Cunningham ask them to sleep with her that night? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did this room of Mrs. Cunningham's communicate with Mr. Eckel's by a door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Eckel slept on a press bed, like a book-case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see that bed drawn out? A.—To my personal knowledge it was, all day long.

Q.—It pretty well fills up the room, then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first make the acquaintance of Dr. Burdell? A.—About the time that I came here to stay; that is, between the middle of November and the first of December.

Q.—Describe Dr. Burdell's habits while in the house, such as struck you? A.—I always had an idea that Dr. Burdell was a very ill-tempered man.

Q.—I mean habits as a guest of the house; how he came in and went out, what he said, and all that. Was he in the habit of breakfasting there at any time? A.—He never took a meal, to my knowledge, in the house.

Q.—Were you much in the house? A.—From the Monday after New-Year's to the Monday following I was there pretty much all the time.

Q.—Did you see anything then? A.—Nothing to attract me particularly.

Q.—Did you ever go into his back room? A.—Yes, Sir, he has fixed my teeth, and has drawn teeth for me.

Q.—Did you ever meet Mrs. Cunningham in there? A.—Yes, Sir—not more than two or three times.

Q.—What was the manner of their intercourse together? A.—I have never seen them say a great deal to each other.

Q.—When they would speak, what was his manner? When they were together, did you see anything? A.—Not at all.

Q.—You stated that you always thought Dr. Burdell and she were married. Did you express that thought to any one? A.—It was a private opinion I had; I would not be willing to say I did not.

Q.—Do you remember having done so? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was it that impressed you with that idea? A.—Miss Helen Cunningham; *she said she* had reason to suspect it was the case.

Q.—When was it she said that? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Apart from what she told you, would you have thought they were man and wife? A.—That would lead me to believe it strongly; having heard it from her was probably the reason of my suspicions.

Q.—You saw that Mrs. Cunningham slept alone and that Dr. Burdell had a bedroom to himself—did that strike you as strange? A.—Yes, I have thought it strange.

Q.—Was it ever remarked about in the house—they being man and wife and why they did not live together? A.—Nothing I heard except what Miss Cunningham told me; she told me confidentially.

Q.—When she told you what did you say to her? A.—I expressed surprise; she said it was confidential; I replied that I would never repeat it.

Q.—You never spoke to Mrs. Cunningham about it at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did Dr. Burdell address her? when he spoke to her what did he call her? A.—I have never observed.

Q.—Did he call her "Madam," or "Ma'am?" A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did he speak to her without any prefix? A.—I did not notice any.

Q.—After you were told that she was married, did you not observe to see how he addressed her? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Did you ever see him in her room? A.—Never, I think, but once, and that was the time she was sick.

Q.—Has Mrs. Cunningham ever talked to you about the Doctor? A.—Yes, Sir. She said at the time of the party that he was making a great deal of trouble about the house in consequence of the party; that he acted as if he did not wish Mrs. Cunningham to have the party.

Q.—When was that? A.—The party was on the 14th of January, I think.

Q.—In what kind of tone did she speak—angrily, pettishly, or how? A.—I did not observe. She told me that if ever we had any trouble at night, she would put it in my hands and Mr. Eckel's to get an officer.

Q.—Did she say what kind of trouble she anticipated? A.—No; I understood her to mean that if he came down into the parlors, and slammed through *the house; I do not know whether she spoke to me,* or I to her, about the police officer.

Q.—He did not want the party in the house? A.—I should suppose so, from what she said.

Q.—Were you at the party? A.—Yes, Sir. There was a large party.

Q.—Music and dancing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it given by the young ladies? A.—It was given by *Miss Augusta, as being the night of her birthday.*

Q.—Did the Doctor make his appearance at the party? A.—No. I saw him about seven or eight o'clock go out with Mrs. Demming, of Brooklyn; I supposed they were going to Brooklyn, but Mrs. Demming returned afterwards.

Q.—She returned without him? A.—I did not see when she came back, but saw her after.

Q.—Did she stay all night? A.—No; I went with her to Great Jones-street.

Q.—Did you see the Doctor that night again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the Doctor say anything to you about the party? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was any more reference made by Mrs. Cunningham about trouble between her and the Doctor? A.—I should judge not, that I heard.

Q.—Did you hear her say anything about the Doctor's money matters? A.—Yes, Sir; that he owed her money to the neighborhood of $550; that he tried to borrow money of her, and she was not willing to lend it.

Q.—Did you consider yourself a kind of confidant? A.—Yes, Sir; I had reason to do anything I could for the family.

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. Cunninhham pay the Doctor money? A.—I saw Mrs. Cunningham have $95 in her hand, and going down to pay him; I think she got a receipt for it; now that I think, it was Dr. Burdell that paid the money to her, and she gave him a receipt.

Q.—Was it a check or money? A.—Money.

Q.—How long ago was this? A.—I think the week before last.

Q.—Did you see any money transactions between them? A.—Not to my personal knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever see her give him money? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Were you ever called on to witness any legal paper by the Doctor or by her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she ever say to you what she intended to do with the house after the 1st of June. A.—Yes; she said she was going to give it up, and going to Europe with her daughter.

Q.—Did she say why? A.—No, Sir, only that she was tired of house-keeping; that she had trouble of mind, and she wished to put her daughter to school.

Q.—Did she say anything about the lease of the house? A.—I do not know; but I think I have a slight recollection that Dr. Burdell was to hold the lease; I think I have heard something of that kind from somewhere or other.

Q.—Has she ever talked to you about the lease? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Did she ever talk to you about any note which the Doctor had given her? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did she ever speak to you about any suit at law between the Doctor and her? A.—She never did.

Q.—Did he? A.—Not he. On Saturday Miss Helen Cunningham mentioned to me that Mrs. Cunningham had him arrested for breach of promise; I do not know whether she said it was for a breach of promise, or not, but I came to that conclusion; and that it was settled satisfactorily to both parties.

Q.—Was Dr. Burdell in much at night or in the evenings? A.—I cannot testify, Sir, whether he was in much; I know he has been in in the evening; I saw him go out.

Q.—Which room does he occupy mostly in the evenings? A.—I should judge this (back parlor); his office is above.

Q.—Do you know of Mrs. Cunningham having any pass-key to his bed-room? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—What was the front bed-room at the head of the stairs used for? A.—I never saw, Sir; I saw Dr. Burdell go in there once.

Q.—You let him into the house once? A.—Yes, Sir, last Thursday night, about 2 o'clock.

Q.—Why did he not use his latch-key? A.—He used it, but it did not open the door; he used harsh language towards the servants; I said the door was not bolted; he then began to flare round on me; I said perhaps the door had better be latched now; he spoke angrily, and said: "I will break your head," or something like that; I said nothing to him, but went up to bed.

Q.—You went to bed, and did not reply to his harsh language? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any one else? A.—No one but him.

Q.—Which room did he enter? A.—His back room, I think; I think he went right in.

Q.—Did you see him unlock the door? A.—I think so.

Q.—How was this door in the daytime, when he went out? A.—I was under the impression that he always locked his door; on Sunday, I was copying a piece of music, and asked Miss Cunningham for a ruler; she said she would go to Doctor Burdell's room and get one, but came back and said his room was locked; that gave me the impression that it was generally kept locked.

Q.—Did you ever know the Doctor to come in so late as that on any other night. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what the Doctor's habits were about sitting up in his room? Did you ever go into his room of an evening to sit and talk with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the Doctor have much company at night? A.—I never saw any, except ladies waiting for him as patients.

Q.—Why were you so strange with the Doctor and so intimate with the rest of the family? Was there anything to repel you in what he said or did—any peculiar habit that kept you out of the room? A.—Nothing more than that I did not think him pleasant company for a young man of my age.

Q.—They used to talk against him in the house? A.—Of his temper; that is all.

Q.—Was he much of a favorite with the young ladies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard both of them speak badly of him—I do not mean bad language? A.—What they said would lead me to infer they did not like him.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mrs. Cunningham speak well of him? A.—I have heard Mrs. Cunningham speak of liking him since her husband's death; of his being an old beau of hers, or something of that kind.

Q.—Have you heard her speak that way more than once? A.—I did not pay much attention.

Q.—Who told you that Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor were married? A.—Miss Helen told me that.

Q.—Did she say positively they were married? A.—She could not say positively, not being a witness of the fact; but she saw them go out.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Cunningham speak lightly always and badly about the Doctor—find fault with him? A.—I have heard her at times speak very well of him, and at other times not quite as well.

Q.—Which oftenest? A.—I think I have heard her speak more often of his being ill-tempered and trying to make trouble.

Q.—Who had the room over the Doctor's office? A.—Mr. Daniel Ullman.

Q.—Do you know whether he was in the house last Friday night? A.—I would not be willing to testify, Sir; I know he was in the room on Saturday morning, at the time we saw the fact.

Q.—Did he board there? A.—No, Sir; he had a room.

Q.—You did not consider him one of the family, then? A.—No, Sir, I did not; he very seldom came in.

Q.—Were there any other persons lodging in the same way, except Mr. Ulman? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge; he occupied the room alone.

Q.—Did you ever know Dr. Burdell to exercise any sort of control in this house? A.—I have never known him to, except from what was suggested by the young ladies.

Q.—Have they ever said he exercised control? A.—Yes, Sir. Miss Helen said that one day she was looking out of the window up stairs, and he took her by the arm and pushed her away, and said she should not stand by the window; he said he had reason to have authorty over her.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—When you came home from the store, after 5 o'clock, did you let yourself in by a night-key? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go to then? A.—I took off my coat and hat and went immediately down stairs to dinner; I met George in the room, and sent him up stairs; I entered the room alone; George came down and Miss Helen after him.

Q.—It was after their regular dinner hour? A.—Yes; since the 1st of January I was seldom home at dinner hour.

Q.—What was their dinner hour? A.—About half-past five o'clock.

Q.—After you got your dinner where did you go to? A.—I came up here to the parlor.

Q.—Who was here? A.—No one, to my knowledge.

Q.—Who was the first person you saw? A.—The others came up with me.

Q.—Who came in afterwards? A.—No one; the first person I saw after that was when I went up stairs.

Q.—How long did you stay in the parlor before going up stairs? A.—Perhaps ten or twenty minutes.

Q.—Where did you go to then? A.—I think up stairs, to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—But a short time; I cannot say how long.

Q.—Who was in Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom when you got there? A.—As near as I can testify I think Miss Augusta was there.

Q.—Was Mrs. Cunningham there? A.—I think not.

Q.—Where was she? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—After that you went out for some shopping? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Eckel afterwards? A.—When I was going down to dinner I saw him on the stairs; I supposed he was going out.

Q.—Do you know whether he and Mrs. Cunningham were alone any time on Friday evening? A.—I think so; Mrs. Cunningham came down stairs and told Hannah to go to bed.

Q.—You returned with Miss Cunningham about half-past nine o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it then you found the circular for Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you take the circular to Mr. Eckel? A.—No, Sir, I left it where it was.

Q.—Where did you go to then? A.—I went up to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—Who was there? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was Eckel there? A.—I am pretty confident he was not; I supposed he was out.

Q.—Did you see him again that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long after you got back from shopping did he come in? A.—I think I have a slight recollection that Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham came into the room together.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham propose to her daughter to go out and buy something? A.—I do not know; Miss Helen Cunningham proposed it to me.

Q.—Between the time you saw Eckel, when going to your dinner, and the time you saw him come into the room with Mrs. Cunningham, did you see him at all? A.—I did not.

Q.—How long did he remain in the room, when he came in there? A.—I do not know whether he or I went out first.

Q.—What did they talk about? A.—I was busily engaged, and did not mind anything that they said.

Q.—How long did you stay in there? A.—I stayed there until half-past ten o'clock, and went up to bed.

Q.—Do you know whether you left Eckel in her room? A.—I cannot say; I remember her saying she was tired, or something to that effect, and something passed that all the ladies were to sleep together that night.

Q.—Do you know what became of Eckel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether his room was open or not? A.—I do not.

Q.—What time did Mrs. Cunningham's boys go to bed on Friday night? A.—I think with me, about 11 o'clock.

Q.—Were they with her when she came up with Eckel? A.—No; they did not go up to bed with me; I remember now, they were in bed when I went up.

Q.—Were they asleep? A.—I do not remember; I did not say anything to them that night, I think; I think one of the Miss Cunninghams went up previous to my going.

Q.—Did it not strike you as strange that she should go up, when she was to sleep there? A.—No; I supposed she went up for something; I had an idea she went up and came down again.

Q.—What was Mrs. Cunningham's manner on Saturday morning, at breakfast? A.—Everything appeared to go on the same, except that she was inquiring for Mr. Eckel; I had reason to suppose she did not know anything about the contents of the note for him; when told, she said she was sorry that her daughter did not let her know, as she could have got breakfast ready for him.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham say anything more about Eckel that morning at breakfast? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He had breakfasted always before going out? A.—As a general thing.

Q.—Who first remarked his absence at breakfast? A.—I do not see who it could have been except Mrs. Cunningham; I think when I went down she was sitting on the sofa in the dining-room; I did not pay particular attention to the conversation.

Q.—Did you ever see the note afterwards? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether Mrs. Cunningham brought him the note? A.—I do not know how it got up stairs; I do not know how Mr. Eckel got it.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel much of a talkative man? A.—Not much, Sir.

Q.—Sociable? A.—Very much so indeed.

Q.—Who did he most talk to in the house? A.—As much with me as anybody; I suppose he preferred to talk to those of his own age more.

Q.—Did he talk to the ladies? A.—Yes, Sir; to Mrs. Cunningham as much as any one.

Q.—Were he and Mrs. Cunningham sociable together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was most sociable—he or she? A.—I saw no partiality.

Q.—How did he address her, "Madam" or "Mrs. Cunningham?" A.—I cannot say.

Q.—What appellation did she give him? A.—"Mr. Eckel."

Q.—Did she ever call him by his first name? A.—Not to his face; I heard her speak of him as "J. J. Eckel," or "John Eckel," or "Mr. Eckel."

Q.—Did she talk much of him to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did she ever say about him? A.—I cannot say; I did not see anything out of the way that would give me ground for suspicion any way.

Q.—You never noticed any particular partiality from one to the other? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Your attention was never turned to that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the young ladies like him or not? A.—I do not know; they spoke of him as a nice man and a good friend of the family; they thought a good deal of him.

Q.—Did you ever hear him and Dr. Burdell speak together? A.—I never heard them exchange a single word.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Eckel speak of the Doctor? A.—I do not think I have, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear the Doctor speak of Mr. Eckel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear the servants speak much about either of them? A.—I have heard one of the servants speak of the Doctor's being so ugly; he would come and make a fuss about her work; I heard him use pretty harsh words to her [illegible].

Q.—Your family and Mrs. Cunningham's have been acquainted for a long time? A.—Yes, Sir, since my infancy; we were all brought up together, but had no immediate connection until they came here.

Q.—Your families always visited each other? A.—Yes, Sir, and were on intimate terms.

Q.—Did you ever hear them speak of the Doctor being a rich man? A.—I cannot say; I have been under the impression of his being worth [illegible]; I do not know how; I have heard a good deal from outsiders that he was worth money.

Q.—Did it not strike you as singular, when you heard that, that Mrs. Cunningham should speak of having lent him money? A.—It did, Sir, but I never gave it a thought; I did not wish to interfere at all, lest it might bring me into trouble.

By a Juror—Q.—Was Mr. Ullman in the habit of living with the family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What business are you engaged in? A.—I am an entry clerk, in Pearl-street.

Q.—What water-closets are used in the house? A.—Over the partition between the parlors, on the floor above.

Q.—Is that privy in the yard used?

District-Attorney—Mr. Coroner, have you examined that?

The Coroner—Yes, Sir, I have examined everything.

Q.—How many water-closets are there in the house? A.—One, to my knowledge.

By a Juror—Was the Doctor [illegible] when you let him in that night? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you ever seen him so? A.—No, I have never known him; although a person would think so from the way he talked to one—the expressions he used.

Q.—Have you heard of him being so? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At the time you heard of the murder where were you? A.—I was in Mrs. Cunningham's room when I heard of it.

Q.—Did you go then to the Doctor's room? A.—Immediately after I was informed of the fact I rushed down the stairs to the room.

Q.—Did you find the gas lit in the room? A.—Yes, Sir; the Doctor was dressed.

Q.—Was it usual for you to open the door at 2 o'clock in the morning for any one in the house? A.—No, Sir; I should not have done so, perhaps, if I made the servants attend to their duty; the girl asked me to go, and I asked my brother, who was in the room, and little George to go down with me.

Q.—When did your brother leave the house? A.—I think last Monday morning; no, I think it must have been on Thursday week I let the [illegible], for my brother went away on Monday, a week ago this morning.

Q.—You stated you opened the door for the Doctor on last Thursday night at 2 o'clock? A.—It could not have been so, Sir, although I so testified; it must have been Thursday week.

Q.—You made no reply to his insulting words to you? A.—No, Sir, not a syllable, except to say that he was under a wrong impression about the door being bolted.

Q.—You had no quarrel with the Doctor previously? A.—No, Sir; we never exchanged an unkind word except on that night.

Q.—Are you on friendly terms with Mr. Eckel? A.—I have never been much acquainted with him; we were on friendly terms.

Q.—You went to places of amusement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You went always together to such places? A.—No, Sir; I do not know that we have been more than two or three times; we have been out to suppers, or something of that kind.

Q.—Are you not acquainted with the gentleman who transacted business with Mrs. Cunningham, named Thompson? A.—I have been after him.

Q.—When did you last go after him? A.—I do not recollect the time.

Q.—Were you aware of the purport of your message? A.—Yes, Sir; that he should come the morning following; those were not the words; that she wished to see him.

Q.—Do you not recollect it was last Thursday? A.—I cannot recollect, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him on Friday in this house? A.—I cannot testify as to that.

Q.—You mentioned about going out on Friday evening. Where did you buy the veil, with Miss Cunningham? A.—In the Bowery, a block above Fourth-street, I think.

Q.—Do you recollect the name? A.—I cannot tell you the place; she might, perhaps.

Q.—Are you in the habit of putting out the gas in the evening? A.—When I am here with the ladies, I generally put it out.

Q.—Did the Doctor put it out when he came in? A.—Mrs. Cunningham would say generally to put the gas down pretty low, and the Doctor would put it out when he came in.

Q.—Do you often go into the basement without any light at all? A.—Yes, Sir; on that night, when I came down, I lit the gas in the hall above this.

Q.—You did not hear any noise in the hall anywhere? A.—No, Sir; I never heard a struggle or any noise that night.

Q.—And did not know whether the Doctor was in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice any noise in the Doctor's room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the Doctor usually make much noise when he came in? A.—He made as much noise as any one generally.

Q.—Not any more? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—You did not usually hear him when he came in? A.—I cannot say as to that; I never paid any attention to it.

Q.—The evening you let him in he made a great noise? A.—He scolded me; not any more noise; he scolded and raged at me.

Q.—He did not usually make much noise when he came in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any reason for him to speak in such terms to you, when he ought to have been obliged to you. A.—No, Sir; he said "G—d d—n it! what ails the hall-door? who bolted the door?" I said the door was not bolted, and he turned round and called me a liar, or something of that kind.

Q.—Your brother went away on Monday. A.—Yes, on the Monday following that.

Q.—You never heard the Doctor have any [illegible] after that? A.—To my recollection that is the only evening; that is the only time he had trouble with the lock, to my knowledge.

Q.—We saw no wash-bowls in the rooms; there was none in your room; can you explain their disappearance? A.—I washed in my room that morning; I am confident of that.

Q.—When you came down stairs on last Friday night, did you notice whether the Doctor was in or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the key on the outside of the door on Saturday morning? A.—I saw it then.

Q.—Did you not notice it the night before? A.—No, Sir, I did not notice it; I passed by the door and put the gas right out.

Q.—Do you remember if any one called professionally on Dr. Burdell on Friday evening? A.—No, Sir. I did not hear Dr. Burdell leave his room or anything of the kind. The last time I saw Dr. Burdell was on Friday morning.

Q.—When you returned with Dr. Roberts on Saturday morning, was Mrs. Cunningham in her room? A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—Who besides Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Her two daughters. Mrs. Cunningham was sitting in a chair, and her eldest daughter was holding some camphor or something to her face.

Q.—Did you not, when you first went into the room, try if the Doctor was dead? A.—I rushed out of the room frightened, when I saw him; I said he was dead—that it was true; the cook said, he was dead, and on going down and seeing him lying with so much blood, I was convinced it was so.

Q.—Did you send word to the Coroner's office? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you requested to do so? A.—It was my first feeling on the subject; I may have been told—I do not know.

Q.—Was it after the Doctor came to the house you thought of sending to the Coroner? A.—It was after the Doctor came there.

Q.—Who was the messenger you sent to the Coroner's office? A.—The waiter boy; he may have sent some one else; it was him I sent.

Q.—When you saw the corpse, did you think some one had murdered him, or that he had committed suicide? A.—I thought he had committed suicide; there was so much blood around his head.

Q.—Were you not surprised? A.—Yes, Sir, very much surprised.

Q.—When did Mr. Eckel come back here to the house? A.—In the neighborhood of one o'clock on Saturday; there was a messenger dispatched for him.

Q.—Were you under any pecuniary obligations to Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Nothing, Sir, except that she was interested in me.

Q.—Have you ever borrowed money from her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you pay for your board? A.—No, Sir; it is her kindness; we have been acquainted with her from infancy; no immediate intimacy until about the middle of November; when my mother came down here to stay, I came too.

Q.—Did you pay any attention to one of the young ladies? I may have paid some attention.

TESTIMONY OF SMITH ELY, JR.

Examined by the District-Attorney.

Q.—What is your business, Mr. Ely? A.—I am engaged in the hide and leather business in Ferry-street; our firm is that of Ely & Keese.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir; my first acquaintance with him was, I think, about eight years since; I was then in partnership with his brother-in-law.

Q.—Did you know anything of his domestic habits, or was it merely a business acquaintance. A.—It was merely a business acquaintance; he was then frequently in the office to see his brother-in-law.

Q.—What was his business? A.—I think he was a salesman in some grocery concern, with some relation.

Q.—What is his business now? A.—He is now engaged in collecting hides, and attending to such business as that.

Q.—Where? A.—There are some two or three places in the eastern part of the town under his charge.

Q.—You know nothing of his habits at the house?

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

[illegible]

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

[illegible] a few days at London during the [illegible] a certain number of items to [illegible] memorandum book, which must first be developed and put on paper before resuming my regular [illegible] a word on passports and the passport system.

Some of your readers know the tribulations of [illegible] before having Paris to [illegible] with the inhabitants of Europe. [illegible] know that it is not [illegible] to pass the frontier without being furnished with all the seals and [illegible] "in the Among a free people," as ALBUQUERQUE says. If you determine [illegible] from your affairs at Paris for a period of fifteen days, you can safely count on ten days' itinerary in the streets of Paris in search of visés, so that you will have but five days left for the voyage. You go first to your own Minister, [illegible] receiving his visé, he gives you a list of the different legations you must visit. You make your first call, and in accordance with the law prescribed by the mural inscription, you "speak to the Suisse."

"I wish to get my passport visé."
"You are too late, sir."
"At what hour must I return?"
"You must come to-morrow and deposit your passport; the day after you can call again for it."

Multiply this ceremony by the number of visés required; take into account the misunderstandings and the accidents—your passport given to another person in exchange for yours, and you see that it is not extravagant to say that ten out of your fifteen days' vacancy will be consumed in putting yourself in order with Europe.

Then there is another disagrément, more apparent in France perhaps than any other country. The administration is mounted on a surly and despotic tone, which renders all contact with it painful. From the lowest clerk to the great Mogul whom you approach on your knees, every functionary believes it his duty to treat you as a Cossack. I went lately to the Minister of Finances to draw a miserable three months' salary, (I beg of you to mark that it was by delegation,) and passed my paper through the wicket; I waited ten minutes till the gentleman, dressed invariably in a green velvet scull cap, had finished reading the feuilleton in the morning paper. At last, without regarding me, he took my document, gave it a glance, and, pushing it back, said:

"This is not the place."
"But, Sir, I was told to apply here; where must I go?"
"Ask elsewhere; this is not a bureau for information."

From place to place you balance about, from [illegible] D to stairs F, and from stairs F to stairs P, until nearly ready to give up the chase, when the employé who first directed you will find that he had made a mistake, and will put you on the right road in the most graceful manner in the world, as though such mistakes were habitual to him.

You enter another bureau for the most insignificant affair possible, but yet an affair which must be accomplished. Two or three employés are lounging and talking of their affairs; they do not seem to suspect your presence; you hazard a cough—no response; you let your cane fall—same insensibility; you knock at last on the platform of the wicket; a clerk deranges himself, approaches [illegible] that you may make your request, hears what you have to say, and makes his response, without ever once regarding you. (It must be that looking at visitors is prohibited.)

To return to passports and my voyage. For many months travelers have been allowed to pass the French frontier towards England, or to enter from England, without the formality of a visé on their passports. Two months ago I made a short visit to England, and before leaving Paris fulfilled all the requirements of the police law in regard to visés, to the letter. But on arriving at Boulogne I found it unnecessary, since the Commissary of Police only looked at the name printed on the back of the passport, copied it on to a printed slip of paper, which I handed to the policeman on guard at the entrance to the boat. So I determined in the future not to take the trouble or subject myself to the annoyance of passing through the different bureaux in search of useless visés.

On returning I entered France at Havre from Southampton. I walked through the Custom House [illegible] a group of passport officers with my hands in my pockets. They did not even ask to look at the passport. When I left Paris two weeks ago to go to England a second time, I gave no thought to my passport. I passed out of France through Dieppe. The Commissary looked at my name, wrote it on a printed permit, as at Boulogne, demanded one sous, and I passed on board the steamer with the permit in my hand, which I simply held up as I passed the officer at the end of the plank. Returning, I took the mail route by Dover and Calais. I was in a hurry to meet engagements at Paris, which only allowed me the time occupied by the mail express to make the trip between London and Paris. All the other routes had been uncertain, or entirely interrupted by the [illegible] weather which had prevailed on the channel for a week. We crossed in the middle of the night, the same night on which the American ship Northern Belle was wrecked, a little lower down the channel. It blew a perfect gale, the wind whistled [illegible] and carried with it a chilling rain, and the waters of the channel were dashed and hurled about in wild confusion. Our cabin floor was strewn with sick passengers, broken basins and [illegible] furniture. The vessel plunged and rocked in a manner peculiar to this channel alone, and vanquished the stomachs of the stoutest sailors of other seas. But we had the wind in our favor, and arrived at Calais in time for the regular mail train for Paris.

In the passport bureau of the Custom-House, I soon discovered that there was something wrong about the passports. It was 2 o'clock in the morning, but the Commissary and his clerks seemed [illegible] wide awake. Every passport was examined carefully, and at the end of the examination a [illegible] number were retained because [illegible] at London. The English and Americans were informed that, by sending their passports to the English and American Consuls in the [illegible] they would be visé, and we could go [illegible]. All others [illegible]. My passport, in company with two English passports not visé, were sent off to their respective Consuls. Two or three gentlemen, among the rest a Holland Consul, were detained [illegible] to be sent back to England; [illegible] the Captain of the boat going to the [illegible] was afraid to [illegible] that night in the face of the [illegible] raging, they had no doubt plenty of [illegible] the little [illegible] which intervenes between the passport office and the steamboat pier [illegible]. The man who [illegible] our passports to the Consuls [illegible] the train [illegible] day slow train [illegible] Calais six hours later, and which brought us to Paris [illegible] later than the mail train, and thus caused us the loss of a whole day in Paris.

It would not have been surprising if this had happened in Austria or Russia. But on the frontier between France and England it is [illegible]. For months the authorities had [illegible] passports [illegible] suddenly [illegible] order of the [illegible] thus the people [illegible] caught. The stupidity of the thing lies in the neglect to give notice. And it is the very people who cannot afford to lose the time who are caught,—the men who are constantly passing back and forth between the two countries on business, and who measure out their time and their engagements by the departure and arrival of the several conveyances. Strangers are fond of having visés on their passports, and are invariably in order.

The case was certainly hardest for those who had to return to England. But see the absurdity that was practiced on the American passport. The man who signs as a Consular agent for the United States in Calais is a French grocer. An American arrives in the middle of the night at Calais from London, by the mail train, and is in a great hurry to get on to Paris. He may have thousands of dollars, or a case of life and death depending on his arrival by the express through train, of which there is but one daily. He has neglected to have his passport visé at London, because he has been taught by these same authorities that it was not necessary. He arrives on the French coast and is stopped. He stands before the Commissary of Police, who sees him, talks to him, and examines his passport. He urges the positive necessity which exists for his continuance to Paris in the train by which he has arrived, and for which he has paid an extra price, but it is of no avail. The passport must be sent off a mile through the town, the French grocer must be waked up to put a stamp on the passport of an American citizen, whom he does not see nor know, in order to guarantee the French Government against the admission of a dangerous individual into its territory! For this he charges you five francs, the servant of the Commissary who does the errand demands another five francs, you lose the fast train for which you paid extra, and you lose your pressing engagements at the end of your journey. Can an abuse of power further go?

The Commissary had the manliness to avow that the proceeding was an absurdity, but his orders were peremptory. He said that if I would take the trouble to speak to our Minister at Paris, a reclamation from him directed to the Prefect of Police would abolish the nuisance at once. Why then was it ever ordered?

In my entreaties to be allowed to pass and to reclaim my passport at the Prefecture of Police at Paris, I urged that I had only passed out of France a fortnight before, as I had the Dieppe "permit" in my pocket to show. The Commissary asked to see it, and upon receiving it, exclaimed:

"Ah! that's the way he lets people pass, eh? Will you allow me to keep this, Sir? I will have him put in order down there!"

I ceded the precious document for the good of the State.

A FISH STORY.

Crossing to London we heard a strange fish story. I give it to you "under reserve," as did our confrères of the large journals Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatches.

A landlord of one of the London hotels bought a few days ago a superb sturgeon just caught in the channel. The purchaser was not a little surprised on opening the fish to read on its interior abdominal walls a telegraphic dispatch thus conceived:

"LONDON EXCHANGE: Thursday, 18th of December, 2 o'clock; Consols, 94½."

That very day, as every one knows, the usual dispatch giving the price of Consols at London, did not arrive at the Bourse of Paris. This singular circumstance gives room to believe that the dispatch was caught by the fish in its passage, but for what object it would be difficult to conceive. I give the fact for the meditation of your men learned in the sciences.

SKATING IN HYDE PARK.

One of the singular amusements of a London Winter to a stranger is the skating in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Its singularity rests in the fact of its being an amusement authorized in some sort by the Government. Thus the Police say when and where skaters may venture, and in what number. Then, a powerful Society, protected and encouraged by Government, the Humane Society, are in readiness with an immense paraphernalia of life-saving apparatus constructed expressly for this object. They erect tents around the spots authorized for skating, spread out their apparatus for moments of peril, distribute along the shores of the pond long ladders on wheels, which may be quickly run out to sinking persons, and build up fires to dry the wet. Under such guarantees of safety we could not resist the temptation of taking a turn on a little pond, under the windows of Kensington Palace, in the midst of a thousand Londoners. But it was a sorry business, for in the humid atmosphere of London the hardest ice cannot long preserve its integrity, especially when submitted to a three hours' exercise by a thousand of the awkwardest skaters it is possible to see. However, we had a skate in the heart of London, and that was something.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

One of the traditional amusements of London children during the Winter holidays, is the gorgeous pantomimes of the theatres, got up expressly to please the little ones. But as the "governors" or other adults must necessarily accompany the little ones, the pantomimes are so arranged as to satisfy all tastes. They are in fact but an incongruous medley of gold leaf and electric lights, of half-dressed ballet girls and rollicking clowns, of demoniac sprites and ubiquitous harlequins, of dancing colombines and monsters in impossible masks. The "transformation scene," which is the great feature of all these Christmas pantomimes, is something gorgeous beyond description. A succession of disclosing scenes, in which gold-leaf, gas, beautiful ballet girls suspended in air (and the ballet girls are beautiful in England) and colored lights are employed, form a series of scenic effects of the most wonderful power. That at the Lyceum theatre surpasses anything of the kind I have ever seen in any country. The one of Drury Lane follows in point of beauty, but far excels all others in elaborateness and in the talent of the actors employed.

All these pantomimes introduce the incident of the Resolute. The ship is represented on the stage, the American and British flags float from the same mast head, American and English tars fraternize on the deck. The cheering which greets this scene is the most hearty of the evening. In fact I ought to put it on record here that the feeling of good-will which has been excited in England towards the United States by this incident, amounts to a universal enthusiasm. Everybody speaks of it, and everybody seems to love America. How changed from even three or five years ago!

One scene in these pantomimes introduces a striped-breeches Yankee selling Connecticut clocks; another, a most wonderful—judging by its performances—American washing and sewing machine; another, "a fresh supply of blacks from America;" another, Mrs. STOWE in a dreadful fix. The garrote, crinoline, ticket-of-leave men, and Mechi's model farm, being among the last novelties of English life, come in for a large share of the evening's amusements. The display of legs is enormous—in number, not in quality. The English stage shows the prettiest faces in Europe, but the French stage shows the finest forms.

These holiday performances afford a good opportunity to see the children of the middle classes of the English people, and they are certainly the finest looking children it is possible to see. Their boisterous laughing and their childish expressions of surprise and delight give to the audience, for an old play-goer, more attraction than the stage.

MISS WARD REVENGED.

The Emperor of Russia has lately performed an act of justice to a much injured and honorable American family, which reflects the highest credit on his government. The facts were given me by Mr. SALA, the principal writer for Dickens' Household Words, with whom I had the pleasure to dine at London, and who was an actor in the history I am going to give you.

About eighteen months ago, a Miss WARD, from one of the Southern States, was married at Florence, after a short courtship, to a Polish Count, whose unpronounceable name escapes me at this moment. They were married before the American Consul, I believe. After living with Miss WARD maritally for three weeks, the Count took French leave one fine morning, carrying off his wife's jewelry as booty. A letter left behind informed Miss WARD of a fact of which she had been till that moment entirely ignorant, to wit: that any Russian subject not married according to the service recognized by the Greek Church and the Russian Government, was invalid and not binding, and that the service which had united them resembling in no wise the one required, they were as free as if no service had been performed. The consternation of Miss WARD and her family at this delectable piece of villainy may well be imagined, for on inquiry they found that the Count's statement was but too true.

Miss WARD and her mother remained a short time in Italy, endeavoring to obtain some kind of redress for the base imposition which had been practiced on them, but their efforts were fruitless. They then came to Paris and spent the Winter here, where they were generally known to the Americans resident in the place.

At the period of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, they went to St. Petersburg. It was here that Mr. SALA made the acquaintance of the family, by a letter of introduction from Paris. The family were going to demand justice of the Emperor of Russia against his scoundrelly subject. Mr. SALA drew up the petition to the Russian Minister, and in this petition Miss WARD demanded of the Russian Government, "the rehabilitation of her honor by a lawful marriage with the Count." The document was handed to Mr. SEYMOUR, the American Minister, and he handed it to the Russian Minister of State.

The moment the case was laid before the Emperor, an order was issued to the Russian Minister at Naples (where the Count was then living) to confer with the Neapolitan Government with a view to his arrest. The Neapolitan Government, which was just then in great favor with Russia, yielded at once to the request. The Count was seized by the Neapolitan police, and at Russia's expense was conducted to the Russian frontier; there he was received by the Russian police and carried to Warsaw. The Wards were already there, awaiting his arrival. The Count was marched into the Church by a posse of policemen, and was compelled to stand up before the altar and marry Miss WARD in due form. When the ceremony was concluded, his wife, now legally the Countess of ——, made him a formal bow, and bade him adieu forever. And SALA, who was present, exclaimed, "Young America forever!"

The Count, who was an exile, was sent to Siberia, his property was confiscated, the Countess retaining by law one-third. The family immediately left again for Italy, where they are spending the Winter. The father and brother of Miss WARD were present at the marriage at Warsaw with revolvers in their pockets, determined, if there was any flinching on the part of the Count, to blow his brains out. For in view of the fact that he was destined for Siberia under any circumstances, it was feared that he might not at the last moment pronounce the necessary word.

And thus was a high act of justice performed by the Russian Government in a bold and rapid manner, and an act which does her the greatest honor.

Mr. SALA has just sold to RUTLEDGE, the London publisher, his forthcoming volume on Russia, and a volume compiled from his writings in the Household Words, for the sum of £450. He will soon bring out a romance, of which Miss WARD will be the heroine, and the forced marriage of Warsaw one of its stirring scenes.

I learned in London, from a respectable source, that the secret of PICCOLOMINI's great success in Paris during five nights lay in the immense expense to which her director LUMLEY went in order to secure her consecration by a Paris audience. He took for himself during these five crowded nights eighty seats a night, and he bought up the leading critics with hard cash. But after all, he finds the speculation does not pay, and he will have to take her back to London in order to reimburse his enormous expenses.

MURDOCH still draws full houses at the Haymarket. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who made such an immense hit at the Adelphi, have gone to Liverpool and Dublin. The songs of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, "Bobbing Around," "My Mary Ann," and "Keemo Kimo," are the only songs one now hears in London, either in-doors or out. No evening performance at a theatre would be satisfactory if these tunes were omitted by the orchestra; no soirée would pass off in harmony if they were not quadrilled or polked, no organ would sell to the most ignorant grinder that did not play them, and the boys in the streets whistle nothing else. The "Rat-Catcher's Daughter," that other mania of the Londoners, is whistled out.

MALAKOFF.

Court of Appeals—Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

By the DAILY TIMES of Jan. 30, 1857, it appears the Judges of the Court of Appeals propose some amendments to the constitution, in relation to their Court, professedly for expediting cases there, and for stability as to their decisions. Now, the evils complained of do not grow out of the constitution of the Court, but because the Judges individually are unwilling to be governed by well-settled principles of law—such as stare decisis. Take the case put by the Judges:

"For instance, a case if argued in September may be decided by the opinion of five Judges who are to go out of the Court at the end of the year, against the opinion of the three Judges who are to remain, and yet it may be that all five of the Judges who are to come in on the succeeding first of January would concur in opinion with the three dissenting Judges."

Is this not a decision? and why should not the Court formed the ensuing year be governed by a legal decision of a previous year? In the books of reports it is frequently to be met with, that the Court holds itself bound by a previous decision—though differing from their views. This gives stability to the law, but seems a weak ground for an amendment to the constitution. Indeed, the whole document looks more like seeking an increase of salary, and a more permanent and longer seat in the highest Court in the State. Look, too, at the remarks relating to a reargument. It is well known that that Court by its rules allows only one counsel on each side; will not hear an extended discussion on questions of fact, and limits counsel as to the time each shall occupy in an argument. A reargument is not such an evil, nothing to what limiting counsel on a reargument to a single point would be. But in the article referred to, the Judges of the Court of Appeals speak of the practice of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States approvingly.

It is said, at Albany, by good authority, that the Court of Appeals do not meet, and consult, and compare their several views, after each day's argument. If the Constitution is to be amended, an amendment should be made requiring the Judges to sit from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. to hear arguments, and from 6 to 9 P. M. to consult upon cases that day argued, for to leave it to their sense of duty is simply absurd. And if each Judge were required to write his own separate opinion, in each case, (especially when other constructions do not agree,) that would be far better for suitors and for settlement of the law than studying each other's mind and legal attainments; for the result of that is to lead to a distribution of the cases amongst the Judges, where opinion on the cases thus assigned is to control the rest. Human nature in Judges does not like labor, and will get clear of trouble as well as amongst the laymen.

Their increase of salary is right—that should be done. But the increase of their calendar is the result of the increase of law business, population, and the very unsatisfactory decisions in the lower Courts. The Judges have unjustly tried to check this increase of their calendar, by getting the Legislature to repeal the act which authorized an appeal when the General Term has ordered a new trial. The result of this is, that much delay and expense arises in each of such cases before a final judgment in a General Term can be had from which to go into the Court of Appeals. As to counsel speculating as to what Judges will hear the appeal, it is absurd. For counsel cannot tell even the year when an appeal to the Court of Appeals will be reached, for sometimes the number of cases reached vary.

LEX.

Letter from a Gentleman of New England Concerning Our Washington Correspondent.

The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication:

******, Mass., Monday, Jan. 26, 1857.

J. W. SIMONTON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have followed the recent extraordinary case at Washington with unusual interest, and have more than once been on the point of writing to you to express my admiration of your firmness in maintaining what I know from ample experience to be the only correct position in such a case. To-day I see a disparaging and most unjust criticism in the Tribune, and though my opinion may be worth little, I will at least give it.

I am astonished at the course of many papers in regard to you—at their criticisms of an adverse character—at the Tribune most of all. Everybody knows that measures are freely and openly pushed by corrupt means, and the point is, simply, shall the one who defines this fact so as to call public attention to it, be destroyed for so doing? One, at last, has had the courage to denounce the corruption, and now all Congress and half the press assail him with the utmost violence. Why not compel others to testify? Why not compel members themselves? A dozen in the House are known to the Committee to know of such transactions, and as many prominent persons at Washington, outside, are also so known. But none of these are selected for coercion except those brave and firm enough to expose these transactions for the public good. There can be little encouragement to any future attempt to enlighten the public on such abuses.

At a former Investigating Committee— * * * * I learned something of the faith of such Committees. Their most solemn guarantees to protect disclosures against vindictiveness, and to guard one giving such evidence, by affording him the benefit of the ordinary rules of evidence in the Courts, were utterly disregarded the moment their point of bringing it out was gained. I would defy such a Committee again, and resist its power. My friend, * * * * *, who suffered to some extent in the same case, asks me now to assure you of the sentiments I here express, as for him.

Before giving evidence of the only kind such a Committee should be constituted to hear, I demanded a defined course of fairness on the part of the Committee. This was deliberately considered, and formally voted, by all its members. After testifying, Mr. * * * * *, the Chairman, let loose the utmost vindictiveness of the guilty parties, and receded from all the pledges he gave. I wish to draw no parallel, in saying that I see the same course of faithlessness has been taken by your Committee; and that, having got you to say, in confidence, just what they not only know themselves, in substance, but also what they knew a hundred persons within their reach to know, they vent their indignation at Congressional corruption, by crushing a witness—just as all the guilty parties desire.

I trust you may be able to maintain your position, and if I may say anything to correct people elsewhere I will do it. And if I may not, I hope some man may say an honorable word in behalf of those who do the public the great and unusual service you have done. It is shamefully unjust that the New-York papers do not unanimously sustain you.

Most respectfully and truly yours,

Miss Heron and the Hermit of Fifth-avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg leave to differ from the opinion of your Fifth-avenue Hermit, when he states that had Madame DOCHE played the first two acts of Camille at Paris, as they are rendered by Miss HERON, the audience would have hissed her.

We were in Paris, and at the Theatre du Vaudeville on the night of the première representation of "La Dame aux Camelias." We know it to be a fact that Madame CORALIE DOCHE—alas! for the morality of the French stage!—was frantically in love with Monsieur FECHTER, who played the rôle of Armand Duval, and who—though younger than his pupil—taught Madame DOCHE her part. Monsieur FECHTER was a handsome young man, and a proverbially fine actor, by no means unconscious of his personal advantages, a fact that may have endeared him still more to Madame DOCHE.

Madame DOCHE, then, being in love with the young FECHTER, taught by him, doubtless having profited by sundry private rehearsals, acted the part of Marguerite Gautier (Camille) with a fire and abandon that she had never developed before during a career of some sixteen years on the stage. She was not hissed; she was applauded à l'outrance, and the piece achieved a success that took Paris by storm. Now, we contend that Miss HERON's personation of Camille is finer than the Marguerite of Madame DOCHE, for that which, in the French woman, was but the natural outburst and expression of a passion she really felt, is in the American artiste the culmination of all art—the production of a picture that rivals the original in its startling truth and fidelity to nature!

The mind instinctively takes its coloring from the subject it contemplates. Miss HERON has adapted the play to the English stage, in a version of her own; she has passed hours and hours upon it, in thought, in study, in practice, till she has attained in the rendering of her rôle an excellence as nearly as possible approaching to perfection. It is a trite but truthful saying, that nothing human can be perfect, and the greatest impediment in the road to perfection is undoubtedly the mistrust opposed to all human excellence by our less able or less fortunate fellow beings. Then there exists an impulse in our poor human nature that prompts us to deface the smooth and beautiful surface, in the hope of finding some hidden flaw or defect beneath, like the flies infesting the hottest climates, that crawl over the snowy skin and delicate tracery of the veins on the form of the sleeper, seeking only for spots and blemishes of disease.

The third act of "Camille" is pronounced, by our Fifth-avenue Recluse, a "blemish upon an otherwise faultless performance." We are not prepared to acknowledge her resignation too placid, too yielding, to be either possible or probable. As she herself says: "Every heart has its silent hour;" and no heart that we ever heard of was so utterly corrupt and barren, that some softening virtues, like flowers in the crevices of the rocks, did not peep out from the sterility surrounding. It seems to us that, in the life of every such fallen angel, there must be moments when memory bears them back, in a dream of early purity and childhood innocence, to that threshold whose door is forever closed against them. At such moments, is it impossible for them to repent of the past, and long for a less horrible future? Have we not an olden and ever-beautiful story of an erring woman, sublimely pardoned because she had much loved? Is it, then, either improbable or impossible that the heart of Camille should be touched at the recital of the torture she is inflicting on those [illegible] and dearest to the man she most loves, and that she should resolve to repair the injury she had unwittingly inflicted on a young girl and an aged (though dreadfully stagey) father? Her third act, in which this promise is made and kept, revolts the Fifth-avenue anchorite; we pronounce it a blemish on an otherwise faultless performance. Her acting is true to nature itself; her sobs are real sobs—her tears are real tears.

J. [illegible]

The Governor of Massachusetts transmitted to the Legislature Wednesday, the annual report of the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the Port of Boston, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856. Mr. GOODWIN reports that he has boarded 421 vessels, having 21,918 passengers; 104 vessels were American and the others English. Of the passengers, [illegible] were from the British Provinces, [illegible] from Ireland, [illegible] from England, 543 from Scotland, [illegible] from Belgium, [illegible] from Germany, 187 from Sweden, 137 from Portugal, 127 from France, and so on.

Five Days Later from Mexico.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS—THE REVOLUTION AT SAN LUIS [illegible]—TERRIBLE [illegible] AT GUAYAMAS—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 8th of January, containing five days' later news.

The ministerial crisis had undergone a second phase. The President of the Republic could not accept, without modifications, the programme proposed by the Minister of Finance.

Señor LERDO, the latter, retired definitively on Saturday, Jan. 3. As his successor, Señor ALAFAGNAREE was spoken of. In the meantime, Señor URQUIDI had charge of the portfolio.

The Trait d'Union, of Jan. 7, says: "The crisis continues; the bureaus of foreign relations and finance are still vacant, Messrs. PALACIO Y MAGAROLA and URQUIDI having charge of them pro tem. Several combinations have been vainly attempted, many others will still be tried, but we doubt whether a satisfactory solution will be easily arrived at. The situation is a serious one, and places us in a dilemma from which it is difficult to escape. The retirement of Señor LERDO proves that the Government will not advance; the official journal declares, on its part, that the administration will neither stand still nor retrograde, and therefore the case becomes embarrassing, for we must avow our impotence to characterize the intentions of a cabinet which neither advances, recedes nor stands still. Perhaps we are going to learn something altogether new in Governmental affairs."

Public opinion, says Le Trait d'Union, of the 8th inst., is yet alarmed on account of the retirement of Señor LERDO, because of the long list of ministers who have been charged with the portfolio of finances. He is the only one who has done anything to extract the country out of the ruinous condition in which the previous shameless Governments have plunged her.

The revolutionists at San Luis were in the most discouraging condition. Gen. PARROD, with 5,000 men under his command, was marching against them, as was also Gen. VIDAURRI, with 1,100 of his troops.

The Voz de Iturbide of Guanajuato, in its issue of Jan. 4, has the following in relation to the San Luis insurrection:

"We have the best authority for stating that the greatest discouragement exists at San Luis, as well among the instigators of the movement as among those who upheld it, for they think that by this time Guanajuato and Guadalajara should have pronounced. But as they have seen that the best spirit reigns in these two States, and as, on the other hand, funds are lacking, they do not know how to get out of their present scrape. At this moment there should be at San Luis more than 5,000 men under the orders of the brave and intelligent General PARRODI and other chiefs, not less distinguished, such as Señors ECHEAGARAY, ZAMORA, NUÑEZ and others. To these will soon be added 1,400 men who left Nuevo Leon under the command of VIDAURRI, and also 400 men from Coahuila. With such elements as these, victory is not even doubtful."

The Artesano Aguascalientes says: "Two days ago one of our friends arrived from San Luis, and he assures us that, on leaving Guanajuato, the troops of CALVO numbered 1,500 men, without counting the 500 brought by MEJIA. The National Guard had been disarmed, and were beginning to manifest their discontent openly at the measures of CALVO. The chiefs of the Sedition repressed with difficulty the disposition to desert and the murmurs of their men. Ten sentinels, posted on the Merced Bridge, had disappeared, with arms and baggage."

The Revolutionary Government at San Luis had ordered another forced loan of $52,650, making a total of $126,250 raised in that manner. Two days' time was only allowed to pay it.

The correspondent of the Heraldo, writing from Puebla on the 2d of January, says: "Puebla continues to enjoy tranquillity, and the people appear to be content with the present Governor. To-day, at 11 o'clock, a brother of M. MIRAMON, the Commandant of Arroyo, and four other officers, were brought in prisoners."

Gen. YANEZ had not as yet reached Sonora. The Indians had at the latest accounts entered Guaymas, and committed great bloodshed.

A correspondent of the Trait d'Union, writing from Mazatlan on the 22d of December, says:

You think, perhaps, at Mexico that Gen. YANEZ, after learning by all the couriers of the disastrous news from Sonora, will start for this unhappy district without losing a moment, and that his presence will be sufficient to stop the effusion of blood. Unfortunately it is not so. By a French ship arrived at this port we learnt, eight days ago, that the Indians attacked Hermosillo, and that they were not driven away except with help of eighty horsemen.

To-day, news is received that the Yaqui Indians entered Guaymas, and that they murdered, pillaged and massacred as much as they liked.

What is General YANEZ doing, you will say? He sleeps twelve hours of the day; the rest of the time he is dining or he is at fêtes, illuminations, reviews, &c. We wait for him with impatience. People are beginning to murmur here, secretly it is true, against his inaction.

Gen. MERINO had entered upon his functions as Commanding General of the State of Chihuahua.

Small-pox has been raging for six months at Durango; 207 children of both sexes had already fallen victims to the epidemic.

President COMONFORT has authorized the importation of provisions for one year at the port of Coatzacoalcos, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at a reduced rate.

The Agricultural College commencement of Mexico took place on the 7th inst.

The Constituent Assembly elected LEON GUZMAN President, and ISIDOR OLVERA Vice-President, for the month of January.

The insurgent Indians of Chapalla had given in their submission to the Government.

The rails for the Guadalupe Railroad were hourly expected at Vera Cruz.

Gen. ALVAREZ has dissolved his forces and gone back to Guerrero.

A new Ministerial journal is announced to appear, under the title of El Año Nuevo, at Mexico, as also another named L'Eco Nacional.

Nicaraguan Meeting New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Creole.

At a large and influential meeting of citizens, held in New-Orleans on the 21st inst.,—Judge E. RAWLE in the chair,—the following resolutions were adopted:

In view of the present crisis in the affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, the native and adopted citizens of which independent and sovereign State find themselves in presence of a hostile combination of neighboring nations, who, in defiance of all right, without provocation or reasonable pretext for their lawless interference, but instigated probably in their wanton and unjustifiable conduct, by the agents of European monarchies inimical to the establishment of responsible, free and equal government among men, have invaded them; we, the people of New-Orleans, in public meeting assembled, feeling deeply and sensibly for our brethren thus circumstanced, have resolved,

1. That, as American citizens, solicitous for the influence, power and greatness of the Republic, we cannot but look with intense interest and with deep anxiety upon the struggle now going on in Central America, and the heroic efforts which adventurous and noble enthusiasts are making to rescue the loveliest spot on which God ever smiled, and one of the most simple-natured and inoffensive primitive races which inhabit that vast isthmus, from the tyrannical and oppressive rule of a degenerate and degraded cast, the bastard offspring of antagonistic and irreconcilable ancestries.

2. That the progress of civilization and the security of this continent against the baneful consequences of the disorder and anarchy which have characterized the march of events in that distracted country, demand equally that we should extend a helping hand that may secure success to the hardy pioneers, who show themselves so worthy of the mission intrusted to them, and whom no peril, no torment can deter from the glorious work in which they are engaged.

3. That the honor, no less than the interest of our Government, is involved in the peculiar character imparted lately to the contest through the hypocritical interposition of the British forces stationed at the mouth of the San Juan, who, in violation of all right and of all neutrality principles, and in utter contempt of the right American citizens have to navigate, unmolested and undisturbed, the waters of that river, have presumed to exercise a [illegible] police over their movements, [illegible] them from landing when their property was in peril, until the pirates who had possessed themselves of it had gone out of their reach, and secured their prize.

4. That in Gen. WILLIAM WALKER we recognize the gallant and chivalrous initiator of a revolution, designed to reclaim to the arts and peaceful uses of civilized life [illegible] of country, now a desolate waste, trodden only by the invader or the [illegible] Indian, and doomed to be an eternal desert, if not the scene of perpetual strife, as long as they remain under the control of the debased race who holds them under its sway. We hail him as the [illegible] of Central America, a statesman as well as a hero, as virtuous as he is brave, and truly the man of that [illegible] future fate of this whole continent.

5. That we can place no reliance in the ability [illegible] of our Government [illegible] of late years, has [illegible] Governments [illegible] of American spirit [illegible] of neighboring sister Republics [illegible] and butchered by [illegible].

6. That deeply sympathizing with men [illegible] for freedom, without regard to clime or [illegible], as all those eager for the spread of republican principles, whether the social constitution resembles our own or not, in countries where such [illegible] exist, we deem it incumbent on us to commend the cause of Nicaragua to our fellow-countrymen everywhere, and [illegible].

The resolutions were unanimously approved.

Col. KEWEN, speaker of the evening, [illegible] and gave a most forcible and eloquent speech, which was received with alternations of the profoundest silence and the most boisterous applause. [illegible] ted, at the outset, that sympathy [illegible] by Nicaragua. He portrayed the condition of that country prior to the time of WALKER going to its aid, and in the most forcible and graphic manner depicted the trials, struggles and victories of that gallant warrior and his comrades, from the time of their landing to the present day. He [illegible] those persons who croak of WALKER's failure, and those other persons who have sold themselves to his persecutors, with all the fire of [illegible] showed the impossibility of such a man failing in such a cause—and held up the evidences of the recent interference of England in behalf of the enemy as additional reasons why the men of the South should rally to WALKER's aid. He concluded with a most earnest and powerful appeal to the meeting to show their sympathy for WALKER and his cause by contributing the means that are so much needed at the present juncture.

When Col. KEWEN concluded, the motion was put and carried, that the President appoint a committee of ten to solicit subscriptions up to the time of departure of the next steamer for Nicaragua—which takes place in a few days—and that a subscription list be started on the spot.

Mr. PAYNE here rose and stated that he had been authorized by Col. MARSHALL [illegible] to put his name down for $500. This was hailed with the heartiest cheering. Col. TITUS next subscribed [illegible]. Col. [illegible] followed with $500, and made an [illegible] speech, in which he warmly urged the importance and necessity of New-Orleans aiding the cause of Nicaraguan independence. Mr. SHEATON also put his name down for $500.

There being no regular speakers besides Colonel KEWEN, the meeting adjourned, after the subscription ball had been set rolling.

The Effect of the Nicaraguan News in New-Orleans.

From the Picayune.

The news from Nicaragua, received by the Texas, has produced a very exhilarating effect in New-Orleans.

The [illegible] of December, has been painfully [illegible] and the relief is correspondingly great. We all breathe easier with the news that the gallant WALKER and his brave band have scattered their enemies and are once more victorious.

It is a prodigious relief, and a theme for joyful congratulation, that the star of WALKER has emerged from the clouds, and is again brilliant in the ascendant.

We are without the means to form a precise judgment of the whole extent and effect of these successes of WALKER—what are the resources of the enemy—his present position or his purposes. Nor is it very clear in what manner the aid which has [illegible] pouring in to WALKER, and which will continue in an increasing tide, can be most effectually employed, or can most directly reach him. But [illegible] to the immediate and decisive certainty that the crisis of danger is certainly passed, the enemy broken and scattered, [illegible] and that WALKER is in a position to increase his strength constantly, and confirm his ascendancy within the Republic and over the invaders. It is our hope, and our strong belief, [illegible] that these events [illegible] are decisive of the result, against any possible rally of the Costa Ricans and their allies, and that WALKER will be able to maintain himself against every adverse combination which is not strengthened by European intervention, [illegible] Government.

When events take that course, and French or English fleets undertake to block up the way against access to WALKER, or to be active in hostilities against him, the question will take a new shape, in which the Government of the United States will be a party, if it do not intend to abandon its position and its duties as a power in America.

Indian News in Florida.

From the St. Augustine Ancient City.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED—HOUSES BURNED—PROPERTY DESTROYED.—Colonel DOUGLAS DUMMETT, Inspector of the Customs at Smyrna, arrived here on Monday last, and brings the intelligence of the murder of Mr. SHIVE, his wife and two children by the Indians. Mr. SHIVE resided on Mosquito South Lagoon, about four miles south of the settlement at Smyrna, and had but lately moved there from Philadelphia, for the purpose of cultivating an orange grove. Two young men, sons of Mr. [illegible], of Smyrna, having been up the Lagoon, as far as Turtle Mound, on a ducking excursion, on account of the high wind on Tuesday, the 23d, put into the shore at Mr. SHIVE's place for the purpose of [illegible] during the night. On nearing the landing they discovered the body of Mrs. SHIVE and one of the children. They immediately put off from the landing, and crossed the Lagoon to the residence of Colonel DUMMETT, informing him of their discovery. The next day Colonel DUMMETT, with the two [illegible], who were his neighbors, and several others, visited the premises and buried the bodies found.

From all that can be known, it is supposed the Indians, on the 20th, (the same day [illegible] before they attacked Lieut. HARTSUFF,) approached the house from the west, and killed Mr. SHIVE by the rifle-balls which struck him in the face, while at work some 200 yards from the house; it is supposed that Mrs. SHIVE and the child that was found with her, taking the alarm, ran to the river [illegible], but were both shot before reaching it, the boat being in shoal water some distance from the beach. It is believed when the Indians killed Mr. SHIVE, they immediately repaired to the dwelling, and then taking the gun of Mr. SHIVE found there loaded with buckshot, discharged it at the child in the water, as its body indicated it was killed by such shooting; Mrs. SHIVE was killed by two rifle-balls in the neck and head. One of the children of Mr. SHIVE was a cripple, and without doubt was left in the [illegible] of so sudden an attack and alarm in the house. This child has not been found, and there can be but little doubt these inhuman savages burnt it with the buildings; everything on the premises that was not carried off was destroyed by fire.

Fatal Duel at New-Orleans.

We copy the following from the Picayune of the 20th instant:

"Yesterday a so-called affair of honor came off on the Metairie Ridge, near the race-course, in which one of the parties was instantly killed. The facts of the case, so far as we have learned, are as follows: The challenger was Mr. GEORGE W. WHITE, a bookkeeper in a large hardware establishment, and his antagonist (who was killed) was Mr. PAKENHAM LE BLANC, a Deputy-Sheriff, who attended to the Supreme Court. We last saw Mr. LE BLANC when he was engaged in reading the death-warrant of [illegible] on Friday last. On the evening of the same day, as we learn, he went to a Society Ball at Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street, and found some difficulty in obtaining admission for a lady who accompanied him. This caused him to retire in anger, and when subsequently he met Mr. WHITE, who was one of the acting managers of the ball, he deliberately spat in his face. Mr. WHITE then challenged him, and, the challenge being accepted, the parties met at [illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon, to settle their difficulty with double-barreled guns, at fifteen paces.

At the given signal Mr. WHITE fired, and his antagonist was shot through the heart, but his finger was on the trigger, and in falling he discharged his piece, though without doing any execution. His body was then carried to his residence on [illegible] street, and an inquest will be held on it this morning. What became of Mr. WHITE after the fatal issue we have not learned."

HORRIBLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—A negro woman left information at the Second District Police Office, of New-Orleans, that a newly-born child had been strangled to death by its mother, living at No. 297 Burgundy-street. The Deputy Coroner at once went to the place and found the information to be correct; the wretched mother [illegible] her crime, and alleging that she committed it for the purpose of hiding her shame, as well as to save the child from the life of poverty and destitution which was before it. It appeared that she was alone when confined, at about [illegible] o'clock [illegible] under the influence of the feeling [illegible], she desperately and deliberately strangled her helpless offspring while she lay in bed, and then threw it into a trunk which was at the side of her bed. The neighbors heard the child cry, and when one of them (the negro woman) went into the room, she was told what had been done and was pointed to the dead infant in the trunk.

The name of the unnatural parent is [illegible], who [illegible] twice married, but is now a widow, and has been the mother of 13 children, only one of which is now living. She would not disclose the name of the child's father, but said he had deserted and left her in destitution.

The number of indigent children under 14 years of age supported at the public charge in [illegible] for the year 1856, [illegible].

A large number of the Dental profession of Cincinnati have taken preliminary measures to organize a Cincinnati Association of Dental Surgeons.

[illegible]

A vote was then taken on the resolution, which was adopted—16 in favor; 4 against.

[illegible] offered a resolution that the County Clerk be provided with additional help in his office. Referred to Committee on Civil Courts.

After some other business of no public interest, the Board adjourned to Monday next at 4 o'clock.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at the usual hour last evening, the President in the Chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

[illegible]

A report from the Committee on Fire Department [illegible] the decision of the Fire Commissioners to suspend Hose Co. No. 8 for running on the sidewalk in Centre-street, caused much discussion between Aldermen [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]

After some other matters of little interest were disposed of, the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met as usual on Monday, the President, MR. PHILLIPS, in the Chair.

Several petitions were presented from Hose and Engine Companies. Also, for the widening of Robinson-street. From Messrs. Sperry & Co., in reference to the construction of a tower on the Battery, with the object of determining daily the correct time by observation, and noting the same by dropping a ball. Referred to Committee on Arts.

[illegible] presented a petition for remuneration for not being permitted to complete a contract for building a sewer in Seventh-street.

Also from the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Sullivan-street, praying for exemption from taxes. Also to extend [illegible]-street to Chatham-street. For sewers in Forty-fifth street and Fifth-avenue; from Engine Company No. 46 for a new engine; from the Mechanics' Institute for a donation of $10,000, and stipulating that if the request be granted they will raise $10,000 by private subscription. [illegible] of the Fourteenth Ward, to have the price of cartage increased from 25 cents to 30 cents per load. And from Engine Company No. 27 for a bell in their yard.

Councilman [illegible] presented the following resolution:

Whereas, A murder was committed upon the person of Harvey Burdell, on the night of the 30th January last, at No. 31 Bond-street, in the Fifteenth Ward of this City; Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be, and is hereby, authorized to offer a reward of $2,500 for the arrest of the person, or persons, guilty of the said crime, provided they are not, at the time of this proclamation, in the custody of the City authorities.

Referred to Committee on Police.

Another resolution was offered by the same gentleman, leaving the amount blank, which blank was afterwards, on motion of Councilman BRADY, filled by the insertion of $5,000. This was amended so as to make the amount $1,000. Objections being made, a suspension of the rules was moved, and, 38 having voted in the affirmative, and 22 in the negative, the motion was lost, for want of a constitutional vote.

A resolution was proposed to remove civil justice's court from Broadway, near 32d-st. to corner of Broadway and 33d-st. Referred.

Resolution, by Mr. OTTARSON, to appoint a committee of five to rearrange the election and council districts of the City. Laid over.

Resolution, by Mr. BRADY, requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board whether a fireman under sentence of suspension from the Department can legally be suspended or expelled for any alleged offence committed while under such suspension. Adopted.

Several reports of Committee of Fire Department were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution was adopted to remove the telegraph pole at the southwest corner of John and Nassau streets, under the directions of the Street Commissioner. After the transaction of other unimportant matter, the Board adjourned until Wednesday.

Wm. E. Thompson Overhauled.

WM. E. THOMPSON, the commercial editor of the Courier and Enquirer, who absconded some time ago with funds fraudulently obtained from several parties, has been overtaken in England, and compelled to refund the amount obtained from Messrs. E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, who were among the victims of his financial operations. The following letter, received by the counsel of the prosecutors from his agent in England, sets forth the particulars of the pursuit:

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] We do not [illegible] We are yours, dear Sir, truly,

HARVEY, FALLON & HARVEY.

[illegible], Esq., Counsellor at Law, New-York.

[illegible]

My adversaries still pursue me with revengeful bitterness and, with other fallacies, declare that I have made a fortune, and that I promised never to run again for office. This is all fallacious. I have no fortune, nor did I make this pledge. And I assure those who make these bold assertions that if I had a fortune, I would not now be a candidate. When my dues are paid I shall not have five hundred dollars, and I attribute my misfortune to those who have pursued me with such unmitigated fury for years, who have rifled my pockets through expensive litigation, destroyed the earnest products of my family, and instigated my assassination; and now proclaim that I have grown rich from a salary of $3,000, for eight years past, save the last (with a large family and others to support,) which is absurdly preposterous, and bears its own denial.

Firemen: Your devotion was never tried as now. Money, promises of office, and every glittering allurement that political cunning can devise, are brandished before your eyes, to induce you to discard me. And proscription bears heavily on many who desire to sustain me. But these unmanly efforts to crush me do not emanate from those honorable public men, who desire an eternal gulf between the Fire Department and the traffic-politicians. I have no gilded bribes to offer, and, if I had, I would disdain to proffer them. I only crave a free, honorable and unpurchased suffrage. If I am unworthy, reject me; but if I am worthy of your regard, cling to me now as never in my public history.

I am before you for the last time. My fate, and that of the Department, will be decided, for weal or woe, on this night, when you will have a desperate conflict with your wily foes. And, if I am vanquished, the politicians will be your masters, who will create a paid Fire Department on the ruins of our efficient and cherished voluntary system, and fill its ranks with ruffians, and squander the Widows and Orphans' Fund in their nefarious projects.

Firemen: I have been long among you; I have endeavored to be honorable and impartial with you all; I have labored hard with you to save the lives and property of our citizens, and to reflect honor on the Department. I sincerely thank you for your noble friendship in the eventful past, and if I am sustained to-night, I will strive to serve you with fidelity, and resist our enemies to the last. And I will close with my most fervent gratitude to the entire press of New-York, save the *Sunday Leader* and the *Sunday Mercury*, which are owned by your foes, and have traduced me in a manner unparalleled in the history of unmerited detraction. Very respectfully,

ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.

The Nicaraguan Agency Down on Frenchmen.

Frenchmen, it appears, will not go down at the Nicaraguan Agency in Broadway. They have a poor opinion of the Frenchmen as fighters, at best, and no confidence that, if enlisted, they will cling to the side upon which they enlist. Some fifteen Frenchmen managed, however, to get off in the *Tennessee* on Thursday last. They were promptly ejected from the steamer at Sandy Hook and brought back in the pilot-boat. The general opinion is that the Walker agents here are willing to accept as recruits anything in human shape. Is it an indication that WALKER's fortunes are not regarded as so very desperate, after all?

Cosmos' Lecture.

Ik. Marvel was advertised to repeat his lecture on "[illegible]" last evening, before the Mechanics' Society, No. 472 Broadway. Yesterday morning, Ex-Alderman FRANKLIN, of the Committee, received a letter from Ik., stating that he was detained by illness at Charleston, S. C. In this emergency, it was a delicate task to find the man whom the audience would not feel that it was a disappointment to hear. Fortunately, FRED. S. COZZENS, Esq., (Sparrowgrass,) was captured for the engagement. He redelivered his lecture on "Wit and Humor," and everybody—it was a full house—went home satisfied.

To Tenants.

Prepare for a visit from your landlord, and for his polite inquiry whether you intend to renew your lease of his house. If you are not designing to keep it, set your house in order to be run down with house-hunters, which his "To Let" will draw, in less than a fortnight, and perhaps before this night. If you mean to renew, say so at once—prepare to pay an additional $50, and rest in peace.

The City Sidewalks.

There is no more grossly indecent violator of the City Ordinance about clearing the sidewalks of ice and snow than the City itself. Find anywhere between the Battery and Kingsbridge a rod of City-owned sidewalk, and you will find it just as the storms of the last month have left it. For a cheap illustration, look at either side of the City Hall Park.

Free Academy Examination.

The Free Academy's semi-annual examination commenced yesterday and will continue till next Wednesday week. Prof. OWEN examined the Senior Class in Greek, Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE examined them in German and Prof. BENEDICT in Civil Engineering, Prof. ANTHON examined the Sophomore Class in History, Prof. DOGHARTY and the Tutors examined the Freshmen in Mathematics.

Address of the Committee Appointed at the Swiss Meeting of the 17th of January.

[Translated for the Daily Times.]

Mr. President, Members of the Swiss Federal Council:

HONORED MEN—BELOVED COUNTRYMEN: Charged with the honorable duty of expressing to you in the name of the Swiss residents of New-York and its vicinity, the sentiments by which they are animated on learning the dangers which threaten the mother country, and to transmit to you the resolutions adopted on this subject by a meeting of nearly a thousand of our countrymen assembled for this purpose, it remains for us to add but a few words to show to you the intensity of the patriotic solicitude manifested on this occasion.

Hardly had the cry of danger penetrated from Switzerland to our far distant shores when the sons of Helvetia, feeling a desire to give to their native land proofs of their affection, gathered in masses about their Federal flag, and never has an improvised meeting offered an instance of greater unanimity or truer patriotism.

Deign then, honored Sirs, while the whole country arises at your call, to sustain the honor of the federal flag, to hear also the feeble echo of patriotism from its absent sons, who, if not their arms and their lives, can at least offer you their purses, their approval and their heartiest wishes for success.

Accept, much honored Sirs and beloved countrymen, the assurance of our profound respect and of our high consideration.

GUILLAUME MERLE.	ANTONIO GRIMMAN.
ADRIAN ISELIN.	JOHN LYS.
HENRY MAIRRE.	LORENZO DELMONICO.
LOUIS DE COPPET.	G. COURVOISIER.
JACQUES GUEDIN.	A. GUEMBER.
JAMES DIKLER.	ADOLPH RUSCH.

JOHN J. MERIAN.

The above address (in French and German) is also to be signed by such Swiss residents as desire to do so, and it is now in the hands of the Committee for that purpose. Together with the resolutions (which we have already published) it will be transmitted soon to the Federal Council.

Masonic Board of Relief.

The second Quarterly Meeting of the Masonic Board of Relief, was held last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets. The Board comprises delegates from the different Masonic Lodges in the City, organized in order, more thoroughly to systematize the distribution of aid to the families of deceased and indigent members. Under the former system, it was found that a great deal of imposition was practised. This is sought to be remedied by the appointment of a committee to look after all the applicants for assistance, to report upon the amount of aid necessary to be given to them. The total donations received during the last three months, were reported last evening as $[illegible]. Of this amount $[illegible] were a voluntary donation from Lodges, and $[illegible] were collected by assessments. During the three months aid had been given to eighty-eight different families.

Highway Robbery.

A man giving his name as JOHN MCDONALD, was brought before Justice [illegible] on Saturday for an alleged highway robbery upon Mr. D. GLASS, residing at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street. Mr. GLASS alleges that while standing at his own door on Saturday [illegible], he was approached [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. GLASS called loudly for help, and officer [illegible] came to the rescue, and captured one of the robbers.

Coroners' Inquests.

A man named JOHN FITZGERALD was found dead on the sidewalk in Eleventh-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street, at an early hour yesterday morning. His skull was badly fractured, and a large piece of timber lay by his side. Coroner [illegible] held an inquest upon the body, and from the facts elicited it appears that the deceased had gone with another man after some wood, and [illegible] on the ice, slipped and fell, and striking the head by the heavy piece of timber which he was carrying. He must have died almost instantly. Deceased was a native of Germany, 35 years of age, and was employed as a watchman at one of the [illegible].

Coroner [illegible] held an inquest yesterday upon the body of EDWARD JACKSON [illegible], a child of three years and four months, who came to his death from scalds accidentally received at the house of his mother, No. 16 [illegible]-street, by the accidental upsetting of a kettle of boiling water upon him. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A CELESTIAL COMPLAINT—A REAL TARTAR AND A DAMAGED APPLE.

"The natives of the Flowery Empire," which is getting pretty well peppered just now, by the ships of John Bull and Uncle Sam, are fast learning the uncelestial habits practiced by some among us poor "outside barbarians." It appears they have a gambling house among them, which is well patronized, and the proprietor of which—a real live Tartar—has a club, a huge one of wood, and would not hesitate to use it either, when irate.

We make these assertions on the strength of an affidavit made yesterday before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, by John Apple, a Chinaman, residing at No. 54 Spring-street. Mister Apple was accompanied by a wife and another celestial. Mr. Apple speaks feelingly and from experience. He says that, about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, he went to No. 54 Rose-street—a gambling house kept by a Tartar, and a resort for Tartars and Chinamen—to see the landlord. A number of persons were present at the time. His visit, it seems, was not received with pleasure, for he asserts that, soon after going into the house, he was approached by the landlord, who knocked him senseless to the floor with a huge club, and then robbed him of his watch and gold seal. The watch was subsequently recovered.

A warrant was issued for the accused Tartar, whose name is [illegible].

THE SELF CONFESSED MURDERER.

John Lawlor, the United States soldier who, a few months since, confessed that some four years previously he had murdered a young woman, in the town of Rathdrum, County Antrim, Ireland, and who, at his own request, was taken into custody, he representing himself to be tortured by remorse, seems likely to be sent back to Ireland for trial. It will be remembered that soon after his arrest he was sent to the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, he having all the appearance of an insane man, and has remained there ever since. He acted very wildly at first, but recently conducts himself like a sane man, and appears so sound in mind, that Dr. Sanger has given his opinion of his sanity, and declares him entirely cured of the malady which had apparently overtaken him. Meanwhile, the British Consul has had a correspondence with the authorities of Rathdrum, in relation to the affair, the result of which goes to show that a murder was committed in Rathdrum about the time specified by the prisoner, that the name of the girl was Mary Dunn, that Lawlor was a teacher in the workhouse at the time, and moreover that he was present at the inquest held on the body of deceased—thus corroborating Lawlor's own story.

Lawlor has not been informed of the correspondence that has taken place between the Consul and the authorities at Rathdrum. What disposition will be made of him is not yet known, but it is supposed he will be sent back.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

The avenue cars and their terminii are crowded, especially in the night-time, with pickpockets, who take advantage of this crowded condition to practice their light-fingered calling. Several persons have had their pockets picked in the cars of late. Look out.

VITRIOL-THROWING AGAIN.

The infamous vitriol-throwers are at work again. Miss Briggs, residing at No. 23 Avenue D, made complaint at the police yesterday, that while walking through Broadway, near Prince-street, about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, she had a $50 dress ruined by vitriol thrown upon it, as she supposes, by one of a party of three genteel-looking young men, who behaved very rudely as they passed her.

It is said that similar outrages have recently occurred at the doors of churches and theatres.

A WICKED CHURCH.

A boatman named Wallace Church was brought before Justice WELSH, yesterday morning, for passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Bank of Providence, R. I., at the liquor-store of John E. Ford, somewhere in the First Ward. He was locked up for examination.

PROVIDING FOR COLD WEATHER.

Two colored boys—William Curtis, aged 16, and Jacob Harris, 17 years of age, were arrested on Saturday by officer Frank Savage, of the Chief's Office, for shop lifting. The prisoners, it appears, went up into the store of W. Little, No. 41 Dey street, and taking advantage of the absence of the clerks in the rear part of the building, helped themselves to four pairs of India-rubber overshoes, with which they attempted to decamp. Just as they were leaving with their booty they were discovered by some of the employes of the store, who detained them until the arrival of the officer.

Justice OSBORNE, before whom they were brought on Sunday, committed them to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 442, 669, 216, 751, 756, 761, 762, 763, 774, 779, 781, 783, 784, 565, 797, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 584, 269, 186, 204.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 291, 294, 295, 296, 298, 300 to 306, 120. Part II.—Nos. 77, 153, 154, 141, 18, 91, 22, 26, 130, 135, 196, 199, 161, 233, 242.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Nos. 1508, 212, 533, 535, 489, 539½, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

A Commissioner Finally Obtained to Hear the Case—Taken Standing—The First Witness a Royal British Grenadier.

The examination of Ex-Consul Fabens and Henry Boulton, charged with being engaged in enlisting recruits for Gen. Walker, was assigned by the U. S. District-Attorney for yesterday, at 12 M., before Commissioner Stilwell. The prisoners, accompanied by Thomas Francis Meagher, Judge Dean, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Blankman, their counsel, were promptly in attendance. Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District-Attorney, Mr. Joachimsen, his assistant, and several Deputy Marshals, were also present. Many spectators were gathered in the Commissioner's Office, among whom were Gen. Ward Burnet and Gen. Cazneau.

Mr. MCKEON announced that Commissioner Stilwel was absent from the City.

Mr. Campbell asked if the Commissioner had been spirited away, in order to allow an opportunity to repeat Saturday's performances, and effect, on frivolous ground, another postponement of the case.

The District-Attorney said that he could only state the fact of the Commissioner's absence.

Mr. Blankman—A pretty kettle of fish this—it's only a dodge to delay the examination.

Judge Dean—Is there no Commissioner here who will hear the case?

Mr. Joachimsen—There is none. Those who have not scruples of delicacy in the case, are too busy with other important examinations to spare the time.

Judge Dean—We will have to hunt up a Commissioner then.

After some further discussion it was finally arranged to send for Commissioner Morell, at his office in Wall-street. Meanwhile, at the command of the Marshal, the entire party retired from Mr. Stilwell's office, to a little room in the rear of the Marshal's office. A diminutive coal stove, a small table, and a few dilapidated chairs, comprised all the furniture. The Reporters snatched the chairs and encircled the table. Prisoners, counsel, and spectators, took standing positions from necessity.

Some half hour elapsed, when Commissioner Morell made his appearance. A show of room was made for him at one end of the table, and the District-Attorney immediately announced that he was ready to proceed with the case on behalf of the Government.

Judge Dean said that before any witnesses were called he desired to be informed what law of the United States the prisoners were charged with violating.

Mr. McKeon replied that this part of the case would be developed soon enough after the examination was entered upon.

Judge Dean intimated that the present was not a town meeting gathering, but a serious assembling, involving the rights of two citizens of the United States.

Mr. Blankman asked to see the original affidavits, warrants, commitments and all the records in the case.

Judge Dean renewed his question as to the Statute alleged to be violated by the prisoners.

Mr. Joachimsen stated that it was sec. 2 of the Neutrality act of 1818.

Judge Dean read the statute in question, and claimed that there was nothing in it prohibiting any one serving under William Walker. William Walker was not spoken of as a foreign prince, foreign potentate, nation, colony, district or people, and such specification was necessary to make the present charge effective. He contended that they might as well try and prohibit a Jefferson County farmer from going to Canada to assist another farmer in harvesting his grain.

Mr. McKeon asked that the examination be commenced.

Mr. Blankman [illegible]

Mr. Campbell [illegible] wound up with asking that the District-Attorney [illegible] in quiet of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the valley of the Amazon.

Mr. Joachimsen contended that the whole argument of opposing counsel was a matter of technicalities. He urged that while the conduct of General Walker was not to be inquired into, it was sufficient to inquire whether parties had not left the United States with views to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. He asked [illegible] to substantiate his point.

Mr. McKeon—The counsel on the other side are under the impression that the same laws govern the U. S. Courts as the State Courts. Such is not the case.

Judge Dean—The other side understand this matter thoroughly. As for the statute referred to by the Assistant District-Attorney, he was not surprised that the Government officials were familiar with this act. [illegible] to be collected by officers in the employ of the United States. [illegible] The undeniable fact was that Congress specially provides for the speedy trial of parties charged with criminal offences.

Mr. McKeon—Cannot the case be proceeded with at once, without further preliminary remarks?

Judge Dean—I contend that there is nothing stated sufficient in the warrant to justify examination.

The Commissioner decided that there was sufficient in the affidavits to warrant preliminary examination.

Mr. Blankman—I suppose now, that my request is in order [illegible].

Commissioner—What is the request?

Mr. Blankman—I have asked for the production of the original warrants and commitments in the case.

The Commissioner read the warrants of arrest in which were inserted a number of names acknowledged to be fictitious.

Mr. Blankman—The warrants read as I supposed. The name of Henry Boulton does not appear in the warrants. I have made several applications to have these papers placed in my hands, but have not been able to get sight of them.

Mr. McKeon—The name of Mr. Boulton is referred to in the Marshal's commitment.

Mr. Blankman—That is a different matter altogether. It is so different that no charge whatever is brought against Mr. Boulton.

Mr. McKeon—You will find there is a charge against Mr. Boulton before you get through. I see no use in keeping up this joke.

Mr. Blankman—The District-Attorney mistakes me. I did not come here to horse-jockey. I have come here to protect a fellow-citizen. The Commissioner before whom we appear is to act as arbiter in the case. No offence is charged against my client—he has been illegally imprisoned. It is incumbent upon the Commissioner, upon the papers before him, to discharge Mr. Boulton. If this is not done I ask that the District-Attorney be required to have a new commitment made out, and that the charge against Mr. Boulton be directly specified.

Mr. Joachimsen replied, alleging that a misnomer was no ground to move a discharge or recommitment of a prisoner. The whole process, he contended, was regular and legal, and an everyday occurrence.

Mr. Blankman renewed his application, and insisted that the offence of which Mr. Boulton was alleged to be guilty should be stated in writing. If he had any connection with Gen. Walker, be it as a captain, a corporal, a sergeant, or a button-maker, he desired it to be specified.

Commissioner Morell—The most material question involved is whether the right man is in custody.

Mr. McKeon—I have been waiting for the examination to be entered upon, to show that the proper man has been arrested.

Mr. Campbell here asked where Miller, the other alleged fillibuster, was, who was arrested in connection with Col. Fabens and Mr. Boulton.

Mr. McKeon said the person referred to was in jail, and it was not proposed to try him with the present prisoners.

Mr. Blankman and the District-Attorney renewed again the controversy as to the production of the original papers in the case of Mr. Boulton. The matter finally terminated by an order, from the Commissioner, to have the papers produced.

The District-Attorney and Mr. Joachimsen left to get the papers. In the interim, Mr. Campbell asked that some sort of accommodations be furnished for counsel in the case. It was wearisome to stand all day holding their overcoats, gloves and shawls, and there would be great inconvenience in taking notes.

The Commissioner said he was unable to improve the accommodations, but hoped that the counsel would be induced thereby to hurry the case through sooner.

The District-Attorney and his assistant speedily returned, with the original papers in the case.

Robert Fuller was now sworn, and his examination commenced by the United States District-Attorney as follows:

Q.—Have you ever seen any of the parties present in connection with the subject of enlisting recruits to send to Nicaragua? A.—I have.

Q.—Will you point them out? A.—There is one, (pointing to Col. Fabens,) and there is another, (pointing to Mr. Boulton.)

Q.—Where did you first see them? A.—At the Nicaraguan Agency in Broadway, on the 21st of January.

Q.—When did you last see Col. Fabens. A.—I have not seen him since the time mentioned, except at this office.

Q.—When did you last see Mr. Boulton previous to seeing him here? A.—On board the Tennessee on the 26th of last month.

Q.—Where was the *Tennessee* going? A.—To Nicaragua.

Q.—Why did she not sail on the 26th of last January? A.—Owing to delay in making her repairs.

Q.—Will you describe the office of the Nicaragua agency. A.—It contained chairs, tables, counters and desks. On the walls were sundry placards. The placards stated that emigrants to Nicaragua were to have given them eighty acres of land on their arrival there, and to have a free passage. In front of the building were several flags. They contained the same printed announcement as the placards referred to. There was scattered about the office a large number of the following printed circulars:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of citizens held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, at the Nicaragua Agency, No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 3, you were unanimously appointed one of a Committee authorized to collect material aid, clothing, provisions, &c., for our suffering fellow-countrymen in Nicaragua. On Saturday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, you are respectfully requested to meet at the same place and report progress.

Your obedient servant,

WARD B. BURNETT, President.

ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

Q.—What was this office called? A.—The Nicaragua Agency.

Q.—When you first went into the office, who did you see there? A.—There were several there; Col. Fabens was engaged in writing; Mr. Boulton asked me if I or any others present wished to see himself; a man who stood by the side of me said he did; Mr. Boulton took the man to the counter, and a conversation of some minutes ensued; at the end of the conversation Mr. Boulton gave the man a pen; at the same time showing him a long book on the counter; the man, after some difficulty in getting a pen with which he could write, at length signed his name in the book; Mr. Boulton then told him to come the following Tuesday and get his ticket for Nicaragua; Mr. Boulton, after this, stepped up to me, and asked me to look at the book on the counter; I went to the book, and saw a large number had entered their names to go to Nicaragua; I told him that I had in view to take fifteen or sixteen young men out to Nicaragua, and that I had come to the office to get the necessary particulars before going.

Q.—What did the Clerk tell you? A.—He told me that to each one signing his name to go to Nicaragua, was to be given eighty acres of land and a free passage; I asked if he could give a guarantee that the land would be forthcoming; he said that the land would be given by President Walker, of Nicaragua; I told him I had read the papers and was pretty well posted about Nicaragua, besides having been on the Isthmus; to my question if the river San Juan was not then blockaded by the Costa Ricans, he said it was not.

Q.—Was anything said about firearms? A.—He told me that we could carry all the arms we chose on our persons; we could also secrete in our bedding any amount of arms we felt disposed; they should be taken on board the steamer with caution; he asked me to sign my name in the book; I declined, saying I wished first to bring the parties I had spoken of to the office; he told me to come on the ensuing Saturday and he would give me full particulars of the position of Gen. Walker and as to the blockade of the river; in the event of the river being blockaded he said we would have to fight our way; I told him we should go expecting to fight if necessary; I directly left the office.

Q.—Did you have any conversation at this time with Col. Fabens? A.—I did not; I merely saluted him as I entered the office.

Q.—You had seen Col. Fabens before, had you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, how is it about your next call at the Nicaragua office? A.—I called again on the Saturday following, as promised; Mr. Boulton was not in when I first called; a gentleman told me he would be in in about an hour; I waited an hour and Mr. Boulton came in; he told me that the news from Nicaragua was of the most encouraging character; after some conversation he asked me to call again on the following Tuesday, and bring my men with me; I called again, and told him that the men would not sign the book; he showed me the name of Joe Brown, one of my men who had signed the book; I then signed the book.

Q.—What was given you after signing the book? A.—A ticket.

Witness produced the following ticket as the one given to him:

This certifies that Robert Fuller, having complied with the regulations of the Nicaragua Emigration Company, is entitled to a passage from New-York to San Juan Del Norte, per steamship Tennessee, himself and effects.

ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1857.

Good for a passage for Robert Fuller from San Juan to Granada. ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1857.

Q.—Was anything said about shovels, harrows or other agricultural implements? A.—No; the only implements made mention of were firearms.

Q.—Was anything said about married men? A.—He asked me if I were married, and I said I was married, but intended leaving my wife behind. He said that [illegible]

[illegible] were the Eminence.

[illegible] discharge from the Royal British Grenadiers.

Witness produced the document referred to, as follows [illegible]

ROYAL BRITISH GRENADIERS.

The bearer hereof, Robert Fuller, having served in my Company of the Royal British Grenadiers [illegible] conducted himself as a [illegible] soldier.

Given under my hand, this 6 day of November.

DAN DODGIN,

[L.S.] Col. Commanding R. B. Grenadiers.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 18[illegible].

LONDON, Nov. 18, 18[illegible].

[illegible]

BENJAMIN ROGER,

Capt. Light Company, R. B. Grenadiers.

Q.—[illegible] A.—He asked me if I had been a soldier; I told him I had done some service in the Army, and asked if he could not procure me a position in General Walker's Army; he said nothing; I immediately entered his name for the Nicaragua [illegible] who accepted him.

Q.—Did Mr. Boulton say he was going to Nicaragua? A.—Yes; he said he was going in that steamer, and would see that I was provided for upon arriving at Nicaragua.

Q.—Was nothing said about the number of men going out? A.—He showed me that one hundred and seventy-eight had been entered on the book for passage.

The cross-examination of the witness was now entered upon by Judge Dean.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Forty-seven; I am an Irishman, and have never been naturalized; I have been in the United States six years; twelve months of this time I was employed on the Panama Railroad; my family remained in New-York; I visited them once in six months; I have been in business for myself in the City once, opposite the Crystal Palace, where I kept a porter-house, and once under the Panama Railroad office, where I kept a restaurant.

Q.—Did you intend to go to Nicaragua when you first called at the office of the Nicaragua Agency in Broadway? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why did you go there? A.—To prevent poor fellows from going to Nicaragua and being killed.

Q.—How did you intend to prevent the men going? A.—By taking the steps I did, which was to get information and then inform against the parties having charge of the Nicaragua Emigration.

Q.—Who employed you? A.—No one; I talked over the matter with Joe Brown, and we decided to inform against the men at the head of the Nicaragua Agency.

Q.—In whose employ was you on the Isthmus? A.—Of the Panama Railroad Company; Brown was also in their employ; I was general foreman; it is about two years since I came back; since I returned I have been engaged as agent for the *American Mining Chronicle, Iron Manufacturers and Railway Journal*; I get four dollars a week and my expenses besides twenty per cent. on advertisements and subscribers.

Q.—When did you first go to the New-York District-Attorney's Office? A.—After I got my ticket; I never had seen the District-Attorney before; previous to this time I had talked with no one but Brown about this matter; I learned that it was illegal to go to Nicaragua from the seizure of the Northern Light; I have never inquired about any previous vessel.

Q.—Why did you allow your philanthropy to sleep so long? A.—I had something else to do.

It being 5 P. M., the case was here adjourned till to-day at 12 M. The prisoners were remanded to Eldridge-street Jail, while the witnesses were retained by the Marshal for safe keeping.

NEW RULES AS TO THE CALENDAR.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 31.

Judge BETTS has made the following new rules as to causes on the calendar, by which they are to be governed hereafter. The rules, as will be seen, go into effect to-day.

It is ordered, That all cases placed upon the day-docket shall be set down absolutely for hearing or trial upon that day, and no motion for postponing any such cause or assigning it for hearing on a different day, will be entertained by the Court, except for causes not existing or not known to the party making the application at the time the case was put upon the day-docket.

It is further ordered, That cases must be put on the day-docket in the order they stand on the term calendar, unless otherwise directed by the Court for cause shown prior to the making up of the day-calendar.

It is further ordered, That cases on the day-docket shall retain their priority from day to day, until called for hearing, and shall have preference to assigned cases, and each case not moved to hearing in its place shall go to the foot of the term calendar.

It is further ordered, That these rules shall go into effect the next term of this Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS AGAIN—JUDGES DUER AND HOFFMAN AT VARIANCE.

Wm. P. Fetridge vs. Marvin J. Merchant et al.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted, restraining the defendants from the use of the Balm of Thousand Flowers, and other alleged trade-marks of the plaintiff. The case was presented by both sides with a good deal of care, and elaborately discussed, both as to matters of fact and of law, at such length as to occupy the attention of the Court at different sittings for several days.

Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpool and E. W. Stoughton appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Hull & Stocker for the defendants.

Judge Hoffman rendered his decision a few days since. He dissolves the injunction, "upon the defendants entering into an undertaking, in the penalty of $2,500, to keep an account of their sales, and render the same when required by the order of a competent Court. The plaintiff to establish in this action his legal right, if he can, as well as any other grounds of relief. The undertaking to be deemed only a security for keeping and rendering such accounts."

We present the points of Judge HOFFMAN's opinion:

1. He declines to rest his decision upon the ground that the plaintiff has deceived the public. He intimates that he agrees with those Judges who hold that "when the article in question is innocuous or useful, no absurd panegyric or extravagant price is a reason for denying the interference; that if a man should compound tallow with a high scent and beautiful coloring matter, and term it 'The Ointment of Immortality,' he would have a right to appropriate so much of public credulity as he could to this designation." Judge HOFFMAN regards this view as the more forcible, in a case like that before him, "where the defendants have designedly used this name and adopted these symbols of the plaintiff to interfere with his trade and participate in his gains." On this point Judge HOFFMAN is directly at issue with Judge Duer, whose decision in the case of Fetridge vs. Wells, the points of which we presented in Monday's TIMES, turns on this precise question.

2. The name of the article in question is extrinsic and not indicative of its nature—in a similar case in Boston (Fetridge vs. Rice) the Court held otherwise—but on that account the right to it may, perhaps, be more exclusive and decided.

3. The resemblance between the emblems, colors and devices of the two compounds is so strong as to make the case wholly turn upon the question as to the plaintiff's right to the appropriation, by first use or otherwise, of the term in question.

4. On a careful examination of the evidence, the Court concludes that the title of the plaintiff to the name, "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," is not made out; that considerable doubt exists respecting it, and that hence the rule of Lord Cottenham, in Spottiswood vs. Clark, and of the Superior Court, in The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. Spear, (2 Sandf. S. C. 604,) should prevail, and the injunction be dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Bonnet vs. Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad Co.—Motion granted.

Dimond vs. Connolly.—Motion for a rehearing granted.

Crum vs. Crum.—Settled.

McCarm vs. Thompson.—Motion granted.

Coddington vs. Furman.—Referred.

Hoples vs. Burke.—Motion for modification of injunction granted, with $5 costs.

In re Samuel Phelps, &c.—Report confirmed.

In re Utter.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.

The Special Term Calendar will not be called until Feb. 9.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Durand vs. Kirkland.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Porter vs. Ross.—Motion denied, but without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

QUESTION OF PRACTICE—APPEALS FROM THE MARINE COURT.

Margaret Irvin vs. Lawrence & Muir.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—A motion is made to dismiss the appeal from the judgment of the Marine Court to this Court on two grounds:

First—That the notice of appeal was not served on all the defendants.

Second—That the notice of appeal does not contain the grounds of the appeal.

In answer to the first objection, it is sufficient to say that the notice was served on the Clerk. Service on the Clerk is all that is required by the statute, section 353 of the Code of Procedure, and if the practice [illegible] similar to the practice of the Supreme Court in [illegible] be extended by the act of 1853, so as to affect the [illegible] appeal, it is [illegible] appeals in the Supreme Court. The [illegible] section requires that the notice of appeal shall be served within twenty days after judgment, stating the grounds of the appeal. The opinion of the Justice in the Court of Appeals treats the decision since the time of appeal [illegible] to be taken within twenty days after the decision of the [illegible]

[illegible]

If this course be pursued in this Court, such appeal [illegible] by serving a notice on [illegible] within [illegible] the grounds of appeal.

We have no doubt, in [illegible] that the practice [illegible] require a notice [illegible] the demand of an appeal, and we have also been [illegible] that such notice must [illegible] by showing the grounds of appeal. The application to dismiss the appeal [illegible]

The motion must be granted unless the appellant within ten days amend the notice of appeal by serving a new notice containing the grounds of appeal and pay the costs of this motion, $10.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

A KNOW-NOTHING ACTION [illegible]

Elias Combs vs. [illegible].—The plaintiff is a very active Know-Nothing of the [illegible] Ward, and he brings this action to recover $5,000 as a compensation for the damage which he alleges that he sustained by the publication in the [illegible] a series of articles headed "The [illegible] Nothings," which contained [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] specially complained of appeared in the [illegible] the 2d of March last, wherein it was alleged that "Brother Combs [illegible] the plaintiff was ejected [illegible] much frequented by politicians, by a [illegible] Committee of [illegible]. "That one of the [illegible] Brother [illegible] the temporary Chairman of the [illegible] Club, was escorted home by Brother [illegible] that while acting as an escort for [illegible] on Friday evening [illegible] furnished by some kindly-disposed persons in the neighborhood with a pair of [illegible] old him to grope his way [illegible] the [illegible] in the residence of Brother Combs, which is close to [illegible] of the same block."

The defendants admitted the publication of the alleged libels, and gave notice that they would introduce testimony on the trial as to the facts and circumstances of the case, in mitigation of damages.

The Judge charged the Jury to the effect that if the matters published by the defendants were proved to be true, that the defendants were not liable.

The Judge directed the Jury to bring in a sealed verdict.

The Court of Sessions adjourned after a brief session yesterday, having done no business of importance.

LONG ISLAND.

Indignant Legislators.

Our readers may remember that some days since we published a resolution adopted by the Brooklyn Common Council, which directed the Brooklyn delegation in the State Legislature not to pass any act concerning Brooklyn until they had advised with the Common Council. It was formally transmitted of course to each Brooklyn member at Albany, and the following [illegible] are the results:

FROM HON. C. P. SMITH.

SENATE CHAMBER, [illegible] CHAMBER, ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1857.

WM. G. BISHOP, Esq., Clerk Common Council of Brooklyn—SIR: Yesterday's mail brought me a copy of the resolution of the Common Council bearing date 21st January, inst.

The Common Council seem to assume that they are the Censors of the Legislature of this State. They tell me "our Senator," and say, that a [illegible] resolution be sent to "our Senator."

I have the honor to represent the County of Kings. I beg the Common Council of Brooklyn to understand, from this time forward, that, so long as I have the honor of a seat in the Senate, I shall regard the Common Council as a corporate body, and that I shall take their suggestions to be considered, not to be followed, unless my judgment shall dictate.

I respect the office of Alderman, but I do not respect the spirit or language that assumes to dictate to me not to vote for a bill until it has been "examined and assented to by the (this) Common Council."

You will please to present this note to the Honorable the Common Council of Brooklyn.

Respectfully yours, C. P. SMITH.

FROM HON. JOHN HANFORD.

SIR: By this day's mail I received under your advice a copy of a resolution adopted by the Common Council of Brooklyn on the 21st of January, instant, in which they say, "Our Representatives in the State Legislature be requested to [illegible] all bills that are now or may come before them relating to the interests of the City of Brooklyn until the same shall have been examined and assented to by this Common Council."

If this language is intended to apply to me, I beg leave to say I am not one of the representatives of the Common Council of Brooklyn. The inhabitants of Kings County are my constituents, and to them I hold myself accountable. The Aldermen of Brooklyn are not my masters. Under the laws of this State [illegible] of language like that employed in the resolution subjects the authors to an indictment for an attempt to obstruct legislation. I throw it back with contempt, and say to the Common Council of Brooklyn that neither the Legislature of this State, of which I am a member, nor their masters, and the charter and their seats at the pleasure of the Legislature.

I am willing to consult their wishes, and desire their advice on matters affecting the municipal affairs of the city; but I will not in silence permit them to dictate to me how I shall vote on a question before the Legislature.

I desire this acknowledgment of the receipt of the copy of the resolution to be transmitted to the Common Council at their next meeting.

Your obedient servant, JOHN HANFORD.

FROM HON. THOMAS E. MULLIGAN.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d is duly received, with the resolution adopted by the Common Council July 21—that our representatives in the Legislature [illegible] action on any and all bills that are now or may come before them, relating to the local interests of the City of Brooklyn, until the same shall have been examined and assented to by the Common Council.

Sir, as much as I always respect the members of the Common Council, in their public and private capacity as citizens of Brooklyn, I feel that their resolutions past in their body on the above duty is uncalled for. As to them, I am not answerable. [illegible] in the Legislature of this State, or for my vote on any question, but to my constituents of the city of Brooklyn, which I may think to be beneficial to the County of Kings—this will be my course as heretofore. Respectfully yours, [illegible] pursued by me. Yours truly,

THOS. E. MULLIGAN.

On motion of Alderman [illegible], ordered entered in the minutes and printed in the Corporation papers.

The Deputy Clerk of the City Court.

It was stated in one of the Brooklyn papers, yesterday, that the Clerk of the City Court had been indicted for malfeasance in office, extortion, &c. Mr. JAMES R. LOWBER, who is Clerk of the Court, has not been indicted.

On Saturday last indictments were procured by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, over which S. D. MORRIS presides, against the Deputy Clerk of the City Court, for the above alleged misdemeanors. The facts, as we hear them, are as follows: During the absence of the Judge, an Irishman applied to the Deputy for his naturalization papers, and was told to come the next week. Representing that his witness lived out of the city, and that it would be attended with great inconvenience for him to come again, the Deputy consented to take his proof, and make his certificate, on of the following Monday, when the Judge would be present and the order be entered in the minutes of the Court. The Deputy, however, distinctly told the Irishman that the certificate would be of no avail until the order of the Court was entered.

Prior to the past year, and during the administration of the former Clerk, naturalization was done in the absence of the Judge the same as in his presence, and it remained for the present Deputy Clerk to bring the minutes of the Court [illegible] the admission of aliens to citizenship, it never having been done during the existence of the Court—until thus the appointment.

The Deputy has several different priced certificates. The cheapest at the legal rate, of 25 cents, furnished by the County. Parchment at $1 [illegible] seal, &c., $2, and others at [illegible] furnished by himself. The applicant has a choice of the certificates. In this case the Irishman took the $1 paper. [illegible] having the certificate represented to him as [illegible] or on advisement of parties not well disposed to the Deputy Clerk, the applicant made [illegible] the Grand Jury and indictments were found. On [illegible] Justice [illegible] of the Supreme Court, the indictments were promptly removed by order from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer.

The new Unitarian Society in South Brooklyn organized yesterday evening with [illegible] an invitation to Rev. [illegible], of Boston, [illegible]

Fire in [illegible].

At [illegible] o'clock Sunday night, a fire broke out in a small dwelling in [illegible] owned by SAMUEL W[illegible], and occupied by [illegible] WRIGHT and SAMUEL SMITH. The building was consumed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Committee, Senator WILSON for subserviency to the South. This is a fair specimen of the amount of common sense which these fanatics generally contrive to infuse into their proceedings.

The first meetings for the month of the Boards of Supervisors, Aldermen and Councilmen took place yesterday. The session of the Supervisors was not lengthy, but nearly all their time was taken up in debating a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to pay WILLIAM MACKELLAR $1,000 for serving as Clerk to the Police Commissioners, &c., during 1855-56. It was finally adopted. The City Chamberlain presented a report showing that he held, on the 1st JANUARY, $1,001,158 82 in moneys and securities. The Board of Aldermen resolved to create the office of "scrivener, in the Third District Police Court," for Ex-Councilmen, Fillibuster, &c., KEENAN, and to remunerate him with a thousand a year. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $2,500 for the arrest of the murderers of Dr. BURDELL, was referred to the Police Committee.

Uncle Sam lacks a place to seat himself when he hears an examination in this City. Yesterday Col. FARRAS and Mr. BOULTON were put upon their trial for fillibustering; not before Commissioner STILWELL, who was out of town, but before Commissioner MONELL. In his office there were just chairs enough to accommodate the reporters, so the proxy of Uncle Sam, the alleged fillibusters, the witnesses, and the retinue of counselors took it standing—each man holding his own hat, overcoat, and cane. The opposing lawyers skirmished for an hour or two, and then called a witness—"a Royal British Grenadier"—who testified that he gathered his information from the Nicaragua agency for the purpose of informing.

The address of the Committee appointed at the meeting of Swiss residents held in this City on the 17th of January, is receiving many signatures, and will soon be transmitted to the Swiss Federal Council.

Some of our readers may remember that when the secrets of the K. N. lodges were interesting we used to report pretty regularly those of the Tenth Ward Lodge. But when the proceedings got stale we dropped it and the *Tribune* began. It seems that the *Tribune* reporter was not so careful as ours to do the thing inoffensively, and hence Mr. ELIAS COMBS, one of the members of that lodge, brings a libel suit against GREELEY & MCELRATH in the Common Pleas. The defendants admit the publication and give notice that they mean to prove their truth. A sealed verdict is to be brought in.

WM. E. THOMPSON, formerly commercial Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and lately an absconder with moneys fraudulently obtained from various friends, has been overtaken in England and compelled to fork over $2,400 of his stolen funds, by the agent of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON. Poor THOMPSON—now an old man—what a fool's speculation!

The Broadway Tabernacle property has gone into new hands, and is to be rebuilt for stores. This will be a public grief.

Gen. SHIELDS declines the public dinner tendered him by a long list of distinguished citizens, beginning with Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

These choice rascals, the vitriol-throwers, are again at work—unwilling to let this holiday of the scape-gallows go unenjoyed; a young lady, residing in Avenue D, complained to the police yesterday that early Sunday evening, on Broadway, she had a dress worth $50 spoiled by vitriol thrown upon it (as she supposes) by one of three young men who behaved very rudely as they passed. We understand that of late, at the entrance of churches, concert rooms, &c., several other ladies have suffered from the same cause.

On Monday evening, Rev. Dr. HAWKES delivered the first of a course of three lectures on American Ethnology, in Hope Chapel. It was attended by a highly respectable and crowded audience. This discourse was devoted to prove the identity of the Indians of the higher latitudes in this country with the Tungooses, Koriacs and Kamschatkdales of the Asiatic Continent, which was ably argued from identity of religious opinions and practices, dress and ornaments, habits in war and peace, the practice of scalping, their mode of march and the use of the calumet, but more especially from the identity of language.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on Jan. 14, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is not so late by three days as that received by the *Arabia*.

The Bond-street Murder.

The deepest excitement continues to prevail concerning the startling and mysterious murder of Dr. BURDELL. Yesterday's proceedings, under the Coroner's Inquest, though they did not accomplish much towards detecting the perpetrators of the horrid act, threw considerable light upon the transaction itself and the relations of the deceased to the various parties upon whom something of suspicion must inevitably rest. It cannot but be evident to every reader of the testimony, as it is reported in our columns,—as it was certainly evident to all who heard it given,—that the Coroner's inquiries are guided by a theory more or less distinct which he has already formed in regard to the leading features of the case. In an inquest so conducted, the *questions* are often quite as important as the answers:—and we have reported them *verbatim*.

It is now intimated, as will be seen by the testimony, that BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were never married:—that ECKEL and Mrs. C. were on very intimate terms, and that ECKEL personated BURDELL in the marriage ceremony and had his name inserted in the marriage certificate. The chambermaid, MARY DONAHU, was examined at great length,—and her testimony, which was given with great clearness and evident truthfulness, related exclusively to the previous relations of the parties, as she left the house on the Wednesday preceding the murder. She gave Mr. BURDELL a very excellent character, saying that he always came home by 10 o'clock, that he was never intoxicated, had never been known to have any improper intimacy with any persons in the house, but was quiet and uniformly attentive to his own affairs. She represents him as having been treated with great rudeness for some weeks past by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL, who were exceedingly intimate—criminally so according to her account, and both of whom had frequently indulged in intimations that Dr. BURDELL was a very bad man and ought to be put out of the way. ECKEL of late had assumed, to a very undue extent, the oversight of the house, and had been treated by Mrs. C. as the most important person in it. She slept in the bedroom adjoining and communicating with his, and would never allow either of her children to sleep with her, except on the night of the murder, when both of them did so. In the drawer of a bureau which stood in ECKEL's room, of which it seems that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM kept the key, were found yester-

[illegible]

Cost of a Snow Storm.—If all the losses caused by the late severe snow-storm, the shipwrecks, the detention to commerce, the accidents on railroads, the suffering by land and sea, and the loss of human life, could be set forth in one plain unvarnished narrative, they would present a fearful and thrilling aggregate of suffering and misery. The only consoling reflections that they would suggest, would be that they were the unavoidable effect of a natural cause, which must have their consequences in the wise orderings of Providence. The disasters caused by the snow in the City, however, are of a very different character; they are hardly less distressing, and their effect is greatly heightened by the reflection that they are wholly unnecessary, and that they might be avoided if our City authorities were not so shameless in the neglect of their duty. By an ordinance of the City, which every policeman and every public officer is in duty bound to see strictly observed, the sidewalks are required to be cleared immediately after a fall of snow; and yet a measure so essential to the safety and convenience of the denizens of our streets is grossly neglected. Even at this time, many days after this last fall of snow, the sidewalks are still encumbered with lumps of frozen snow and ice, which not only impede travel, but are the cause of many serious accidents, such as the fractures of the bones and the damage to garments and flesh. We have heard of many very serious injuries from falls upon the sidewalks during the past three days, in consequence of the ice and snow. The streets have been rendered nearly impassable, and yet the extra cost of horse-flesh would have amply paid for carting off all the snow which fell last week. On Saturday the walking was indescribably bad, and but for the efforts of little boys and girls who swept away a path at the crossings of some of the principal streets, going from one side of the street to the other would have been impossible without wading knee-deep in slush. It was a refreshing spectacle to see these little volunteer street-sweepers, with their shoeless feet, attempting to clear away the obstructions in the streets, while the stalwart policemen were idly surveying the scene, and the salaried Street Inspectors were quietly enjoying their comfortable exemption from duty. The omnibuses could only navigate the streets by doubling their horse-power, and the poor cartmen could hardly get through the slough at all. It would be instructive if some patient actuary would make an estimate of the actual cost to our citizens of the last fall of snow; and, if it were shown that some hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved by its removal at the public cost, perhaps the Common Council might be induced to pass an ordinance which would insure us freedom from such disasters hereafter.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department takes place to-night. Mr. CARSON, the present incumbent, seems to be the favorite of the Firemen and Mr. HOWARD of the politicians inside and outside of the Department. Under such circumstances, all who desire the integrity and efficiency of this important branch of the public service must desire the reflection of Mr. CARSON.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—At STEWART'S mammoth dry-goods establishment Spanish coins are taken at their full valuation, but are not given out at all. All fractional prices have been discarded,—the price of everything being given in plain, intelligible dollars and cents. This is beginning a valuable reform in the right quarter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 31 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Correspondence Between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War—The Investigating Committee—French Spoliations, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The anxiously-expected correspondence between Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, relative to the former's pay, was sent to the Senate to-day. It is now exclusively in the possession of the Committee on Military Affairs, who will make an examination, and determine whether it can with propriety be printed. If not, it will be filed among the secret archives of the Government.

The members of the Select Committee say that they will sit night or ten hours a day, if necessary, in order to complete the testimony this week. A Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms has gone from this city for witnesses.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House will report the French spoliation bill, but its friends will not attempt its consideration, owing to the pressure of other business, and for want of time for its due consideration.

The Committee on Elections have formally decided to report a resolution declaring vacant the seat held by Mr. WHITFIELD, of Kansas, but making no recommendation relative to Mr. REEDER.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. WELLER a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to communicate copies of all correspondence not heretofore furnished relative to the proceedings of the Vigilance Committee of 1856.

THE CAMELS.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for all the information in his possession, showing the results of the trials of the camels in military service.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW, ETC.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a Department of Law, and prescribe the duties of the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury.

The subject was postponed after a brief debate.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. EIGLER a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice-President, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

Messrs. EIGLER, BENJAMIN and FOOT were appointed on the part of the Senate, and the House having concurred in the resolution, is represented by Messrs. JOHNS, of Tennessee, WASHBURN, of Maine, PHELPS, of Pennsylvania, LETCHER and BOCOCK.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and passed it with many amendments; among them the following: Granting to the New-York Indians who emigrated to Kansas under the treaty, of Buffalo Creek, the ownership of land to which they are entitled, to lands in lieu of improvements; the restoration of the trust to contract for the sale of the public domain. Separating the office of Governors of Territories from that of Superintendent of Indian Affairs." Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

THE GRANDFATHER ACT.

The House passed the bill legalizing entries under the graduation act of 1854, made prior to the passage in cases where a settlement was made in good faith.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. KELSEY, by the unanimous direction of the In-

[illegible]

[illegible] Fillmore, Monday, Feb. 2.

Accounts from below are unfavorable to the opening of navigation. The river has risen at Louisville, and the Ohio is clear of ice below the Falls. There has been a rise of nine feet at Galena, and it was still rising.

The steamer *Geneva* sunk in the ice at Point Island. Loss, $10,000.

J. G. Bacon, shoe dealer, formerly of Lynn, Mass., died this morning.

Later from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 2.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received. They contain dates from Mexico to the 16th inst.

The insurrection at the Louis Potosi had been quelled. The insurgents had fled, and several of their leaders have been shot.

Sentences for Murder.

QUEBEC, Monday, Feb. 2.

Sentence of death has been pronounced against ANGUS TOUSSAINT, and the execution fixed for 1st April.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 2.

WEBB, convicted of the murder of his wife, was sentenced this morning to be executed.

The Nashville detained at Charleston.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The U. S. steamship *Nashville* was detained here on account of the weather. She left here this (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 30 were as follows:

Dry Goods	[illegible]
Other articles	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Fires.

IN LEWIS-STREET.

A fire broke out among the lines in the lime-yard of CAMPBELL, HAGGERTY & RUSSEL, foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. It was caused, by the leaking of some spent down upon the lime through the roof. About $1,000 damage was done. The loss is covered by insurance in the St. Mark's and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies.

IN MAIDEN-LANE.

At 8¾ o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the building No. 49 Maiden-lane. It spread very rapidly, and destroyed between $12,000 and $15,000. It is supposed to have originated in the rear of the second floor, occupied by WOLLESEN & ROSENBAUM, dealers in fancy goods, &c. An explosion took place there which shook the building, blew out the windows, and excited for a time great fear. This explosion is supposed to have been caused by some chemicals, kept among the fancy goods. On the first floor, occupied by GEORGE S. MAWSON, (agent,) for dealer, [illegible] ble damage was done; Mr. MAWSON has an insurance of $2,000 on stock in the Irving Insurance Company. The building and contents were covered with water and aged throughout. A portion of the second floor was occupied by a Mr. KAUFMAN, cigar dealer. The third floor was in the occupancy of Mr. WEBSTER, dealer in jewels.

The adjoining buildings, Nos. 47 and 49, with their contents, were also damaged. The fourth floor of No. 45 is in the occupancy of GALKINS & DARROW, [illegible] bottle dealers; second floor, by Messrs. [illegible] importer of watch materials; third floor, by [illegible] MAN, manufacturer of catchets, and Geo. WEATHERBY, brass ware dealer.

The first floor of No. 44 is in the occupancy of SEYER & URBAN, basket dealers. They sustained considerable damage by water, and insured for $2,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The first, second, third and fourth floors are occupied by WM. WEBSTER, dealer in fancy goods, toys, &c.—loss about $1,500.

The rest of the first floor of No. 44 is occupied by WALTER BOWERS, dealer in castings for buttons.

All the buildings belong to the Livingston estate. The loss on them amounts to at least $1,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE WHOLE [illegible] has arrived to remain for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the rush commences on. The fashionable dressmakers and tailors will assure you that nothing else will do; and, if you want work, it will assuredly pay you to call at 458 Broadway, and look at the Machines. Cards and circulars will be sent free. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE WORKS AND WIG FACTORY.—The best in the world; the only one in New-York; warranted to dye a natural black or brown; no injury to the hair or skin; no smell; no ridiculous results; no disappointment; no exposure; no [illegible] Wigs, Frizzes, Ladies' Hair Work, &c., of the finest quality, style, and at the lowest price. BATCHELOR'S DYE, 233 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS [illegible] ALBERT H. WOOLLEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible]

(Advertisement.)

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Why tarry so hesitate, if you are sick or suffering? Here are your remedies! Whatever may be your ailment, [illegible] a trial of their wondrous efficacy to insure immediate relief. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

(Advertisement.)

[illegible]

(Advertisement.)

Purdy's National Theater.—The beautiful [illegible] given at this favorite Theatre last night will be repeated this evening, viz: "Frolic of the Fairies," "School in an Uproar," and "Wealth and Worth."

(Advertisement.)

[illegible] received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Hands.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION [illegible]—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, will equally prove an infallible remedy. Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

[illegible] HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible]

[illegible] The Acad-Home; WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 554 Broadway; [illegible] No. 600 Broadway; EWEN McINTYRE, No. 573 Broadway; THOMAS N. STANFORD, No. 637 Broadway.

[illegible] PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, Patented [illegible] Dec. 23, 1856. Durable, beautiful and [illegible] Depôt, No. 290 Broadway.

[illegible] Lectures.—Prof. J. [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. [illegible]

Dr. Albert Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotomy, [illegible] all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 30 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. [illegible] H. ARNOLD, [illegible] or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO STEADY INTELLIGENT [illegible] Call at No. 138 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, [illegible]

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUATIONS in one family, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man, in a respectable private family or boarding house; understands his business in every capacity; has lived in several respectable families in the city, and has good city reference. Address H. S., at the furniture store, No. 586 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY STEADY, INTELLIGENT [illegible] Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—BY TWO PRESBYTERIANS, SITUATIONS [illegible] No. 113 West 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—TO JEWELLERS.—A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

WASHING WANTED—HOTEL AND FAMILY [illegible] No. 103 West 16th-st.

[illegible] OILS.
[illegible] LUBRICATING OIL.
[illegible] ILLUMINATING OIL.
[illegible] BINNACLE OIL.
[illegible] RAILWAY GREASE.
[illegible] LAMPS.
[illegible] AGENTS, No. 20 Beaver-st.

[illegible] WARRANTS.
Land Warrants wanted by
KENDALL & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED [illegible] Address A. S. B., Box Daily Times.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF TASTE AND EXPERIENCE to take charge of the making up of [illegible] GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A JOURNEYMAN barber. None but a good workman need apply. [illegible] J. C. SHEPLEY'S Hair Dressing and Bathing Saloon, No. 10 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK, one that understands and is willing to take care of children. None need apply without good reference, and a Protestant. Can call from 10 to 3 o'clock, at 33 Greene-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS by double entry, who writes a good hand, and is quick and correct in figures. Salary moderate. Answer in handwriting with references. Box No. 1,689.

BOY WANTED IN A WOOLEN IMPORTING house, one that is not afraid of work, and who can be at his post early and late, when required. Address Box No. 2,620 Post-Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, waiter girls, men waiters and other [illegible] at the Servants' Institute, No. 140 Grand-st. Excellent situations now open.

CLERKS WANTED IN THE IRON BUSINESS.—One entry clerk and a boy.
ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 89 [illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROPERTY OWNERS AND RESIDENTS of Lexington-av., Gramercy-park and Irving place, interested in opposing a line of Omnibuses to be run through these streets, are requested to be present at an adjourned meeting of the special Committee, to be held at the City Hall, room No. 12, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A Regular Meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon. Subjects: *Farmwork for Winter*, and *The Necessary and Economical Preparation for Spring*. Strangers are always welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms, in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. A paper, by General J. WATTS DePEYSTER, will be read, on *The Dutch in Maine*.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in its room in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Fourth Lecture of the Course, at Dr. Chapin's Church, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, by Dr. WM. ELDER of Philadelphia. Subject—*The Germans of Pennsylvania; their Defence, with a Criticism on Progression*. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the bookstores and at the door.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, Ch'n Lecture Com.

REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL LECTURE IN Westminster Church, 22d-st., near 7th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Divination*. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had at R. CARTER & BROTHERS', Broadway, and at the door on the evening.

REV. O. S. ST. JOHN'S FOURTH LECTURE on *God's Hand in the Revolutionary War*, will be given THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Lecture Room of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., near Centre, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. L. SILLIMAN IVES WILL DELIVER a lecture before the Catholic Library Benefit Society, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Subject—*Religion, in its Connection with Man's Social State*. Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH CLASSES IN BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—A French lady, educated in Paris, has, at the request of some of her pupils, determined to open a French class for ladies and children, on a plan which has been very successfully followed in Europe. Two hours four times a week, instead of the usual short lessons, in which no pupil can acquire a knowledge of the language. Terms, $4 a month. Best of references given. Address D. A. R., Times office.

BOYS TRAINED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 697 Broadway; receive private instruction, and learn more in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers. One met vacant. Apply this day forenoon.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Teachers wishing situations should make early application. Schools and families can obtain the services of competent teachers. Circulars sent free upon application to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS COMPETENT TO teach French and music, by a private family residing in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Address A. P. C., Mansion House, New-York.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO WATER-CURE PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—For private sale until the 15th of April next, that eligible and spacious and highly desirable well-known Water-Cure establishment, called the WESSELHOEFT WATER CURE, situated in Brattleboro', in the County of Windham, State of Vermont.

The family of the late lamented Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft, being desirous, since the Doctor's decease, to retire into private life, wish to dispose of the above mentioned property by private sale, previous to April 15, next, and if not thus disposed of by that time, it will be put up by public auction on the 1st of May next, to the highest bidder.

This celebrated Hydropathic establishment, the very *first established in this country, has been patronized for* years by patients and others seeking recreation from all parts of the United States, as well on account of the *excellent water, the pure air, and romantic scenery, as also* on account of many other advantages, not to be had in any other similar establishment throughout the United States.

The terms of sale and particulars will be furnished on application to Mr. C. WESSELHOEFT, Brattleboro', Vermont.

$30,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, with above amount of capital, in an established mercantile house, in this City, to take the place of a retiring partner. The business is a safe and profitable one. To a party having the money to invest, everything will be made perfectly satisfactory. Address, with real name, SPECIAL PARTNER, New-York Post-Office.

A VERY RARE CHANCE FOR A MACHINIST, who would insure himself constant and very profitable employment, or for any man who is disposed to invest a small amount where a quick and large income will certainly be realized. Call at SAVERY'S *Temperance Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., from 9 to 6 P. M.*
A. RUSSELL, Agent.

$1,000 WILL PURCHASE A MANUFACTURING business, (secured by patent.) The article manufactured *is sold for* cash to the wholesale and retail trade, and the sales unlimited in every city and town in the United States. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 16.
N. DAVIS & CO.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE STOCK and fixtures of a livery stable, well established, and doing a good business. For particulars inquire of J. McDONALD, corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts., in the market, or at the Broadway Stables, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ABOUT TWO WEEKS SINCE, A CARPENTER'S JOBBING ACCOUNT-BOOK, belonging to ABIJAH S. PELL, 38th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. J. GRIFFIN & CO.'S, No. 28 Maiden-lane, or at the shop, as it is of no use to any one but the owner.

LOST—FEB. 2, IN THE 5th-AV., BETWEEN 19th and 21st sts., or in 21st-st., to the 4th-av., a lady's GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, attached to a large Gold Pin, Locket and Seal. Any person returning the above to No. 148 5th-av., second door above 19th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—FROM BRADY'S GALLERY, BROADWAY, a large-sized PHOTOGRAPH of a child, together with a MOURNING BREASTPIN. A reward of $20 will be paid for their delivery to MUNROE & TORREY, No. 48 Beaver-st.

LEFT—IN A BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. STAGE, one BOOT; the finder will be rewarded by leaving it with A. GRAFF, No. 39 Warren-st.

BOARDING.

ASTOR HOUSE.—DURING THIS INCLEMENT season the patrons of the Astor House, families particularly, are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visit, so that comfortable apartments may be ready on their arrival.
C. A. STETSON.

BOARDING.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG GENT and wife, good board, with a furnished room, above West 14th-st. Partial board for gent. No moving 1st of May. Address, immediately, T., Box No. 1,563, Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 38 Willow-st. Reference required.

ALLSOPP'S [illegible]—THE MOST BENEFICIAL [illegible] E. MENDUM, No. 12 Walker-st. [illegible]

SLEIGHS.—ONE NEW TWO-SEAT, AND TWO [illegible] just received from the factory, and for sale at No. 311 Centre-st., near Grand-st.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE [illegible] A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIBRARY OF STANDARD NOVELS.—Good 12mo volumes, uniform in style and price. The following volumes of this popular series are now ready:

THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS.
THADDEUS OF WARSAW.
CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.
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TO THE SWISS RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.—Copies of the Resolutions adopted at the meeting held on the 17th inst., and of an Introductory Address to the Federal Government, are now open for signature with all the members of the Committee, at their respective places of business.
The Swiss are all earnestly requested to sign the document without delay, so as to be transmitted by next steamer.
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AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
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WET SILKS—several large lots, slightly wet.
WET DAMASKS—30 pieces from 2s. 6d. per yard up.
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WET TOWELING and Wet Diaper, cheap.
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WET QUILTS and Blankets—great bargains.
25 cases and bales wet cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
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SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
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AT THE GREAT SALE,
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A BARGAIN!—500 DOZEN 5-8 ALL LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
in Fine Qualities, will be offered this week at
6s., 8s. and 10s. per dozen.
Worth 10s. 12s. and 20s.
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10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 (slightly soiled) all Linen
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS
Will be offered this week at
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Cost 8s. to import,
At the
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ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
In all sizes and qualities, will be offered this week at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.
BAGOU'S KID GLOVES, slightly soiled,
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DRY GOODS,
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GREAT SALE,
NO. 708 BROADWAY,
will satisfy the most incredulous that this a
BONA FIDE SALE,
and not a mere announcement to dupe the public.

IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS!
500 Pieces of
FINE LINENS
Will be offered this week at
2s. 10d. per yard,
Worth 4s. 6d.,
at the
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No. 708 Broadway,
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500 Pairs of Rose & Whitney
12-4 FINE BLANKETS
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BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS,
Slightly Soiled,
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At an enormous sacrifice, at the
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LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
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At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

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BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
will open, this morning,
Spring silk robes, new designs,
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CLOSING SALE OF CLOAKS
At 50 per cent. less than cost,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
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347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD STREET.
SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
$150,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
SUBMITTED TO PEREMPTORY SALE.
In consequence of imperious necessity the above-named property, forming one of the largest, best-selected, and richest
STOCKS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS,
IS SUBMITTED TO SUMMARY SALE AT
50 PER CENT BELOW COST:
SUCH AS
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
N. B.—Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine this stock before they leave town.
Business hours from 10 till 5.
Lease of Store and Fixtures for sale.

347 BROADWAY—COR. OF LEONARD-ST.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
Under liquidation.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
Reduced 50 per cent.
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ENGLISH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
SAXONY PLAIDS,
PARAMATTAS,
&c., &c.
N. B.—Lease of store and fixtures for sale. Apply to
G. B. WILLIAMS.

347 BROADWAY,
Corner of Leonard-st.
Great sale of Dry Goods,
(Under Liquidation.)
MOURNING GOODS,
BOMBAZINES,
PARAMATTAS,
ALPACAS,
CRAPES,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
&c., &c.
Now selling at a great reduction from first cost. A chance is here offered for the ladies to procure extraordinary bargains.

347 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF LEONARD-ST.
[illegible] BAREGE DE LAINES,
[illegible]
AT THE GREAT BROADWAY SALE OF DRY GOODS,
UNDER LIQUIDATION.

DRY GOODS.

EVERY LADY SHOULD EXAMINE THE PRICES OF OUR
BAREGES,
MUSLINS,
LAWNS,
CHALLIES,
ORGANDIES,
DE LAINES,
SCARFS
And every description of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Which are now offering at an Immense Sacrifice, this being the last week of the
GREAT SALE,
NO. 708 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

ALL OUR WHITE GOODS,
Comprising
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
SWISSE,
NANSOOKS,
CHECKS,
STRIPES,
MULLS, &c., &c.
Will be offered this week at an Enormous Sacrifice, to close stock, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 708 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

CLOSING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES
BELOW COST.
LACE SETTS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS,
FRENCH CAMBRIC AND JACONETTE SETS,
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS,
LACE VEILS, POINT LACES, &c.,
BANDS, FLOUNCING AND EDGINGS
50 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LYONS VELVETS, LYONS VELVETS,
Of superior quality and all widths,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICED TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS
IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

$250,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 9th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 322 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.)
WILL SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, domestic, Irish linens, towelling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, parramattas, black silk, marcelline, de laines, prints, ticking, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of.—5 Years to run, from 1st of May next.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 49 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
Wet Bosom Linen, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.
Wet Linen Towels, 3d.
Wet Delline 3d.; all sizes.
Wet French Ginghams 10d.; not injured.
Wet Marseilles Quilts 12s.; worth 18s.
Wet Table Covers at half price.
Wet White and Brown Linen Table Damask, 2s. 6d., to 4s. 6d.
The above goods are warranted free from injury, except by water, and great bargains may be secured by calling early.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 87 and 89 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 LINEN DAMASKS,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,
7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 TABLE CLOTHS,
5-8, 3-4 and 7-8 LINEN NAPKINS.
Also, Towels and Towelings, in great variety and much lower in price than cost of importation.
AT THE GREAT SALE,
under liquidation, 347 BROADWAY,
Corner of Leonard-st.

LACE CURTAINS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LACE CURTAINS
WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR SALE THIS WEEK
WITH PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
AT THE GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION,
347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
SILKS
ARE NOW OFFERED AT THE
GREAT SALE,
347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

IRISH LINENS,
500 pieces, at 25 cents per yard,
Worth at least 3s., will be offered this week at the
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

A LARGE LOT OF
INDIA DIMITIES,
CHECKED AND STRIPED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.,
AT FIFTEEN CENTS PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE
in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

10-4 WIDE
PURE BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING,
At 50 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

1,500 PIECES
SUPERIOR IRISH LINENS,
At 25, 35 and 50 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

STRONG HUCKABACKS,
At 12½ and 15 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

11-4 WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS
AT $1 50 EACH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 25 John-st., up stairs.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK.—GINGHAMS, chambray, brilliants, linens, linen sheetings, toweling, diaper, mohair lustres, broadcloths, cassimeres, &c. Just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
A great sensation—Hearty cheers.
JUNCTION OF THE TWO E'S.
Mr. John Brougham, gloriously received by a crowded house, will appear again THIS EVENING, Tuesday, in conjunction with Mr. Burton,
In two comical and popular pieces.
Miss Polly Marshall will also appear.
TUESDAY—Colman's Comedy of JOHN BULL.
With Mr. Brougham, Mr. Burton, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Setchell, Mrs. Hughes and Miss Miller.
OUR WIFE, a splendid comedy, in two acts, with Miss Polly Marshall, Miss Louisa Marshall, Mr. G. Holland and Mr. Mark Smith.
To conclude with a great entertainment, which, being indescribable, must be seen to be understood. It is
A WHIMSICAL REALITY.
Sustained by Messrs. Burton and Brougham.
THE NERVOUS MAN to-morrow night.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½ o'clock.
LADY TOWNLY,
by
MRS. McMAHON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.
Second time in this City [illegible]
Comedy [illegible]
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Lady Townly......................Mrs. McMahon.
Lord Townly......................Mr. F. F. Barrett.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the public, and contains many objects curious and wonderful. The Gallery alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1857.
[illegible]
YOUNG LEHMAN.
[illegible]
FLORA and JULIA LEHMAN and [illegible]
Commencing at 7½ o'clock, with the [illegible]
EVOLUTIONS OF THE [illegible]
Young Hengler, Mme. Celeste, A. Lehman, [illegible]
ZOMBALDA
[illegible]
TWO GRAND [illegible]
[illegible]
and to conclude with
THE CONSCRIPT.
The Conscript.........................
The Vivandiere........................
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.
Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra seats, $1; Private [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON!
WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible]
when will be performed [illegible]
[illegible]
MLLE. TERESA PAROD[I]
in her great character of Norma.
Adalgisa........................Mme. Amalia Patti Strakosch.
Pollione.................. Signor Brignoli.
[illegible]
Parquet, Dress Circle, [illegible]
[illegible]
Family Circle........... 50c. Private Boxes [illegible]
The Box-Office for securing seats will be open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., at the Academy, [illegible] Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's [illegible]
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at [illegible]
Opera nights this week, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.........................Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.........................Stage Manager.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
THE ALTERNATE DRAMATIC, PANTOMIMIC AND BALLET PERFORMANCES.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1857,
THE WONDERFUL GABRIEL
AND
FRANCOIS RAVEL TROUPE
will appear for the first time this season [illegible] its original effects, tricks, changes, dances, &c., [illegible] the fairy pantomime of the
GREEN MONSTER.
All the principal artists sustaining characters, [illegible] Gabriel Ravel in his great part of the [illegible]
For full programme and additional [illegible] bills.
To-morrow (Wednesday) evening,
Mr. FORREST in JACK CADE,
second time this season.
Thursday evening—Second and last time of,
THE GREEN MONSTER,
by the Ravel Company.
Friday evening—Mr. FORREST in a celebrated [illegible]
Saturday evening—The Ravel company [illegible] night.
Will shortly be revived Knowles' historical play of
WILLIAM TELL.
William Tell, (first time for a few nights) [illegible]
New scenery, Hetzler, music, dresses, &c., &c.
Performance to begin with the Overture at 7 o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Wednesday and [illegible]
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear in her great character of
CAMILLE,
with a variety of new music, [illegible]
and second acts.
Jullien's last celebrated quadrille, "Peter the Great," [illegible] Between the second and third.
"The Nightingale Polka," composed by J. [illegible] Lester, Esq. Between the third and fourth.
"The Majestic Schottische," [illegible] Manns. Between the fourth and fifth.
"The Camille Mazourka," [illegible] and dedicated to
MISS MATILDA HERON.
After the play a favorite afterpiece.
The Management [illegible] to secure [illegible] of seats early in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY, [illegible]
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will [illegible] with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1857,
A NEW AMERICAN DRAMA,
MARY'S BIRTHDAY,
[illegible] will be produced here. [illegible] the pleasure of expressing the hope that this play, illustrating the virtues of the [illegible] it has been selected by [illegible] its natural yet eminently poetical [illegible] its faithful portraiture of American [illegible] those who by self-exertion of the [illegible] command the admiration of society.
Should the public encourage the Management [illegible] step toward advancing American [illegible] high order, it will be a pride as well as pleasure to [illegible] the cultivation of such flowers, which can [illegible] only under the fostering care of [illegible] public taste.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LAURA KEENE [illegible]
To conclude, for the second time, with a [illegible] entitled LITTLE TODDLEKINS,
Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, J. [illegible] Burnett, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Stoddart, and Miss Ada Clifton.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES S. WOOD, Treasurer.
Revival and second time in New-York for many years, of the most celebrated comedy in the English language,
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
LADY TOWNLY.........by.........Mrs. McMAHON.
In consequence of the time required for the comedy, and to give full attention to its proper production, there will be no other performance with it.
TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1857,
will be performed with strict attention to costume, &c., the comedy in five acts, of
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Lady Townly.........................Mrs. McMahon.
Lady Grace.........................Mrs. Coleman Pope.
Lady Wronghead.........................[illegible]
Miss Jenny.........................[illegible]
Lord Townly.........................Mr. F. F. Barrett.
Mr. Manly.........................Mr. [illegible]
Count Basset.........................Mr. [illegible]
John Moody.........................[illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, the entertainments will commence with the Fairy [illegible]
THE FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.
Mazurki.........................Mr. G. L. Fox.
To be followed by the successful Pantomime of
A SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the new Local Drama of
WEALTH AND WORTH.

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY.
HOME AGAIN.
SECOND WEEK
of the original well known and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
(organized in 1842,)
Now under the management of
J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE,
the oldest established band in the world, will appear nightly in GEMS OF MINSTRELSY, original with this troupe. Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, and every evening this week, by particular request, the Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA, in three Acts,
Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, Benefit of the Officers of the House.

CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
Will open TUESDAY, February 3, 1857,
THE FAMOUS
SEVEN MILE MIRROR
of the
GREAT LAKES,
the Niagara, St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers.
Perham's Gift Tickets admitted.
Ticket office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY,
JUDSON, JOHN AND ASA,
Passing through to Philadelphia, will sing
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
At the
TABERNACLE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.
Tickets, 25 cents, to all parts of the house. To be had at the usual places. Doors open at at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½.

TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Feb. 3,
APTOMMAS'
HARP SOIREE,
Assisted by Messrs. GOLDBECK, TIMM and SCHUFERT, and by Mme. MINA VON BERKEL.
Programmes at Music Stores.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ANOTHER NEW LOCAL PIECE—Written expressly for this establishment—GOTHAM; Or, DAYLIGHT AND GASLIGHT. With new scenery and brilliant effects. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Besides which, POSTURISTIC CONVOLUTIONS, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, BATCHELOR'S TORMENTS, PLEASANT NEIGHBORS and LE SERPENT DU DESERT. The Living Phantom, Happy Family, and LADY FRANKLIN'S POUND CAKE, presented to the late crew of the Resolute, may now be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE'S first Concert in Brooklyn this season, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5. Artists—Miss LOUISA PYNE, Miss PYNE, Messrs. GUILMETTE, A. SEDGWICK and Mason. CHARLES SEDGWICK, (Concertinist,) and Mr. W. HARRISON. Conductor, Mr. A. SEDGWICK. Tickets, 50 cents—to be had at SANFORD'S Music Store, Nos. 28 and 35 Court-st.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the [illegible] No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE PALMER MARBLES—[illegible] Indian Girl and [illegible] No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. [illegible] Admission 25 cents.

[illegible] GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]

HAY—[illegible] bales River were purchased at $1, for [illegible] for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Unaltered.

IRON—Is in fair demand at steady prices.

LEAD—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Is quiet at old figures. Stock, in first hands—1,[illegible] hhds. and 685 bbls.—including 991 hhds. [illegible] Cuba, 371 Cuba Muscovado,—and 106 hhds. Porto Rico, with [illegible] bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in reduced supply and fair request, at 53c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—No important movement transpired in this line to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered and is in [illegible] at advancing rates. Sales were reported, to-day, of about 590 bbls., in lots, at $20 25@$20 50 for [illegible] 75 for new do., and $17 75 [illegible] for Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn,—to-day, 14,651 bbls., [illegible] bbls. 1st of Jan. 1857, and 40,660 [illegible] Feb. 1856. Dressed Hogs bring [illegible] [illegible] Cut Meats appear in moderate supply and demand, at 10½c.@[illegible] for Hams, [illegible] for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair request for immediate and future delivery, and is in firm at from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is [illegible] and wanted. The transactions since our [illegible] about [illegible] bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Beef is in demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last [illegible] bbls. at $9 50@$10 50 for new Prime; [illegible] for Country Mess; $10 75@$12 for [illegible] for new Chicago Mess, and [illegible] for extra do. do. ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess [illegible] and steady at [illegible] ℔ tc. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day,—21,[illegible] bbls. and tcs.—against 19,490 [illegible] 1st Jan. 1857, and 37,180 bbls. [illegible] 1st Feb. 1856. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at [illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; [illegible] for common to very good State, and 26c. [illegible] for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made to-day of about 100 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are rather inactive, but very stiffly held. Comparative statement of the stock of sugar in first hands, in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Cuba, hhds.	1,649	1,530	4,430
Porto Rico, hhds.	—	165	1,100
[illegible], hhds.	7,210	1,580	—
[illegible]	16	—	11
[illegible], hhds.	—	264	286
[illegible]	—	97	—
[illegible]	—	—	808
Total hhds.	8,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	6,635
[illegible]			18,171

TOBACCO—Is in good request at well-maintained rates. We annex a statement of the business at the New-York Tobacco Inspection Warehouse during the month of January:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total Hhds.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1857	5,548	206	2	5,747
Received since	341	33	—	375
Total	5,889	239	2	6,122
Delivered since	523	40	2	575
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1857	5,366	195	—	5,547
St'k on h'd same time 1856	2,461	281	—	2,442

WHISKY—Sales were reported of about 365 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 28c.@28½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—TILLKAMPF & KIRCHER, Brokers, furnish the following review of the business in Wool:—"During the month of January there was but little doing in Wool. The extreme cold weather caused a closing up of navigation and inland transit, and also prevented the shipment of goods, and deprived many [illegible] coming to market. Still, we have had a [illegible] demand, and on account of the small [illegible] of stock, which has been considerably reduced [illegible] holders are quite firm, and have obtained an advance over last month's rates on most descriptions. The stock, we regret to say, is too limited, especially of the lower grades of fleece, and it is [illegible] with the better kinds of extra and [illegible] pulled, which are very scarce at our fullest quotations. The Fine Foreign Wools have nearly all been taken at full prices. We have but a few small lots to offer. Low Foreign Wools have been in fair demand, and are mostly sold—some parcels at very high rates. Our market, now, is almost bare of that description."

CURRENT PRICES OF WOOL IN NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1857.

UNITED STATES.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire:

	Cents, ℔ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	60@62
Saxony fleece	56@58
Full blood fleece	53@55
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	47@50
Native and one-quarter fleece	42@45
Common fleece	37@40

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia:

Choice Saxony fleece	63@67
Saxony fleece	60@62
Full blood fleece	55@57
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	50@53
Native and one-quarter fleece	45@48
Common fleece	40@42

Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana:

Saxony fleece	55@57
Full blood fleece	51@53
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	45@50
Native and one-quarter fleece	42@45
Common fleece	37@39

Missouri and Tennessee:

Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed	25@30

North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas:

Washed fleece	30@35
Washed fleece, burry	25@28
Unwashed fleece, burry	15@18
Unwashed fleece, less burry	20@23
Unwashed fleece and not burry	25@30

Texas:

Merinoes, washed	37@42
Merinoes, unwashed	25@30
Mixed fleece	27@30
Mixed fleece, unwashed	18@20

California:

Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	18@23

Oregon:

Washed fleece, burry	20@23
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@17

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, &c., Saxony	[illegible]
Similar kinds, extra	[illegible]
Similar kinds, super	[illegible]
Similar kinds, No. 1	[illegible]
Similar kinds, No. 2	[illegible]
Western States, extra	[illegible]
Country Pulled, super	[illegible]
Country Pulled, No. 1	[illegible]
Country Pulled, No. 2	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]
Western, limed pulled wool	[illegible]
Southern, limed pulled wool	[illegible]
Mexican, washed	18@[illegible]
Mexican, unwashed	17@[illegible]
Canada Common and one-quarter fleece	37@[illegible]
Pulled	38@[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Peruvian washed	[illegible]
Peruvian unwashed	14@20
Peruvian limed, pulled	[illegible]
Valparaiso unwashed fine	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres Saxony, washed	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres Saxony, unwashed	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres fine Mestizo	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres fine Mestizo, unwashed	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres Mestizo	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres B. Ayres, unwashed	[illegible]

Smyrna Bern	17@24
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mogadore, 1st	[illegible]
Mogadore, 2d	[illegible]
Tunis, washed	17@26
Tunis, unwashed	11@14
Spain, washed	33@37
Spain, unwashed	[illegible]
Turkey, washed	27@29
Grecian, washed, choice	27@30
Grecian, unwashed, common	13@16
Oporto, washed, white	34@37
Oporto, washed	28@30
Smyrna, washed, 1st quality	32@35
Smyrna, washed, 2d quality	24@27
Smyrna, unwashed	28@36
Smyrna, limed pulled	15@20
Smyrna, in grease	14@16
Syrian, washed, white	26@28
Syrian, washed, gray	23@25
Persian	27@30
Persian, unwashed	15@17
Mohair	50@60

DONSKOI.

Donskoi, white washed	36@30
Donskoi, black washed	22@24

EAST INDIA AND PERSIAN.

Fine white	[illegible]
Coarse white	[illegible]
Coarse gray and burry	15@20
Coarse mixed and inferior	12@14

CHINESE.

Washed	22@26
Unwashed	14@20

AUSTRALIAN.

Scoured and extra fine	65@75
Fine clothing	65@70
Second clothing	54@60
Inferior clothing	46@50
In grease	33@38

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Fine fleece	63@70
Second fleece	50@60
Low and Kempy	47@49
Lambs	55@62
Scoured	54@70
Hand-washed	48@55
In grease	30@34

SUNDRY.

Saxony Lambs wool	90@110
First scoured Saxony—Russian	75@90

FREIGHTS—Were quoted somewhat brisker, though not remarkably higher. For Liverpool, Cotton, 11-32d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Beef 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Rosin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned.
WILLIAM H. HILL,
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name or firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New-York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed ten thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856.
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM H. HILL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BALL & CO., in this City and in Newark, N. J., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HORACE W. BALL and DENNIS M. FITCH retiring therefrom.
The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by their successors, BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
H. W. BALL,
H. C. BALL,
THOS. BARNARD,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1857. DENNIS M. FITCH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership under the firm of BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, and will continue the business of the late firm of H. W. BALL & CO., in the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry at their old stand, No. 9 John-st., New-York, and No. 28 Franklin-st., Newark, N. J. They are authorized to adjust the settlement of the unfinished business of the late firm, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
HOOPER C. BALL,
THOMAS BARNARD,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. HENRY V. PARSELL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be settled by N. C. MILLER and WM. ORTON, who each, and they alone, are authorized to sign in liquidation. Dated at Auburn and New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

The publishing and bookselling business will be continued by N. C. MILLER, WM. ORTON, E. G. STORKE, and E. MUNSON, who have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of
MILLER, ORTON & CO.,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
Feb. 2, 1857. and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between STRATTON, COOPE & CHAPPEL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by ANTHONY STRATTON, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to the firm, and to pay all claims against the firm.
Signed A. STRATTON,
WM. CHAPPEL,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 16, 1857. SMITH M. COOPE.
The undersigned will continue the plumbing, gas, and steam fitting, at the old stand, No. 76 Poplar-st., Brooklyn.
ANTHONY STRATTON.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & CO., was dissolved on Jan. 31, 1857, by its own limitation, and the interest of Jacob J. Lowndes in said copartnership ceased from that date. The remaining partners will continue the business under the firm name of Wilmarth & Clussman, and are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation; and to the manufacture of Gold Pencils and Pens, will from this date add the importation of Watches and movements. WM. M. WILMARTH,
JOHN A. CLUSSMAN.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SMALLEY & BARTLETT, having this day associated with them WILLIAM C. WEED, will continue, under the firm of SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, the note loan and stock commission business. GEO. C. SMALLEY,
WILLIAM C. WEED,
ALF. W. BARTLETT.
New-York, No. 54 Wall-st., Jan. 31, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. METTLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either partner, at No. 241 Front-st. E. METTLER will continue the Produce Business, on his own account, at No. 241 Front-st.
E. METTLER.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. T. Q. HOLCOMB.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of I. P. HULL & CO., and will continue the tailoring business formerly carried on by I. P. HULL, at No. 553 Broadway.
ISAAC P. HULL,
MOSES O. BANKS,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. DENNEY HULL, JR.

MR. ROBERT L. NORTH RETIRES THIS day from the firm of W. N. SEYMOUR & CO. The business will continue as heretofore under the same name.
W. N. SEYMOUR,
J. W. DOMINICK,
J. H. WHITE,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1857. J. R. BRUSH.

New-York, No. 45 William-st., Feb. 2, 1857.
EDMUND G. HOWE AND THOMAS BELKNAP, JR., are this day admitted as partners in my Banking House. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day admitted ALBERT S. WAITE as a partner in their business. LOCKWOOD & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1857.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DECHEROUX, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Merchants' Bank Buildings, No. [illegible] Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS, Appleton's Building, No. 346, Broadway, New-York. Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. [illegible] the United States and Canadas [illegible] advertisers, and every information as to the best papers, and [illegible]
ADVERTISE NORTH.	
ADVERTISE NORTH.	
ADVERTISE NORTH.	
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	
ADVERTISE EAST.	
ADVERTISE EAST.	
ADVERTISE EAST.	
ADVERTISE EAST.	
ADVERTISE WEST.	
ADVERTISE WEST.	
ADVERTISE WEST.	
ADVERTISE WEST.	

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTTAGE, and [illegible] at Saybrook, Conn. On TUESDAY, [illegible] at 11 o'clock, will be [illegible] House. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, conservatory, &c. [illegible] the bay, and fronts on Maple-av.
Also, adjoining the above, a desirable building-site, containing about [illegible] acres of excellent garden land.
Also, [illegible] acre of excellent land. [illegible]
Also, a wood lot, covered with chestnut timber, containing about 8 acres, 1 mile from the village.
Also, [illegible]
Also, a fine house and [illegible] &c.
Saybrook, Conn., is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on the Long Island Sound, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the American continent. There are good [illegible] fishing and [illegible] without reserve, to the highest bidder.
N. B. [illegible] the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, and [illegible] Saybrook [illegible] minutes. Inquire for KING'S, or Dr. [illegible]

TO SMALL MANUFACTURERS, &c.—FOR sale, the two-story brick building, and lot situated in Nutria-alley, between [illegible] in the city of Brooklyn, and convenient to [illegible] ferries. The [illegible] &c., has a good [illegible] as a manufactory, being well lighted, or can be altered either in whole or in part [illegible] dwelling [illegible] reference to doing so. The owner having no further use for it, it will be sold low, and the most of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FRANCIS [illegible], No. [illegible] Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE property, comprising five full lots of ground, extending from Worth-st. to Catherine-lane, and fronting on Broadway. This property is eligibly situated for any wholesale business purposes. Probably no property on Broadway offers so great an inducement for a permanent investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to F. S. BOYD, or to
ISRAEL MINOR, No. 214 Fulton-st.
THOMAS RITTER, No. 130 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 148 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The lot is 24 feet 5 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; house 40 feet deep by the width of the lot, three stories high, two upper stories finished in good style, with Croton water and gas; on the rear is a three-story brick shop, occupied as a sash and blind factory, with horse power, circular saws, and grooving and moulding machine, all in complete running order; is in a good location for any light mechanical business. The property will be sold cheap, for cash, if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, of E. D. DELAMATER.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BERGEN—Two miles south of Jersey City on the Bergen Point Plank road, near Claremont, having a splendid view of the bay and harbor and the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The house is now being finished, is in the cottage style, two stories high with piazzas front and rear; water introduced into the kitchen; good barn and carriage house, with one acre or more of land.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY Office, (Room No. 4,) No. 29 Ann-st., several valuable houses in Madison-st., 18th, 24th, 4th, 29th and 70th sts., New-York, and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Prices from $3,000 to $19,000. Houses to let in Madison, Beach and 70th sts. Twelve farms for sale in Westfield and Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, Brushville, L. I., Chatham Four-Corners and Tarrytown, N. Y. Several valuable lots for sale. Rents and debts collected.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 51 Horatio-st., with cellar and kitchen, Croton water, gas, connection with sewer, and all the modern improvements. A small, neat and convenient dwelling, and rents for $600 per annum. Terms easy. Inquire of H. N. GAMBLE, at the office of the New-York Planing Mill, foot of Bank-st., or in the evening at No. 54 Amity-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 241 Henry-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Lot is 25x80; house two stories, with basements, cellar, gas-fixtures, bath-room, waste water-pipes and sewers to the street, fitted up expressly for the residence of the present owner. Apply on the premises, or to VALENTINE MOTT, No. 61 Rutgers-slip, corner of Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, second block from City Hall. The house is of modern finish and replete with every convenience. Price $7,000, including gas-fixtures, carpets, and oil-cloths. Terms easy. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN 16TH-ST., near Union Park; house in perfect order and rents for $1,800; lot 25x103; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also a fine store on 6th-av., and several desirable houses, in fine location, from $7,000 to $[illegible] each. Further particulars, address GEO. E. JAQUES, No. 209 West 22d-st. None but cash customers need apply.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN STONE house, with furniture, in West 39th-st., 4th door west of 5th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and the furniture of the newest style. Apply on the premises, or of WM. H. LEE, No. 159 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 20x[illegible], with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A $10,000 house for $7,500—$5,000 on bond and mortgage. Situated on 36th-st., near Broadway; size of house 20x45, lot 20x98; with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, 8 miles from City Hall and contiguous to the 152d-st. station Hudson River Railroad. The mansion is adapted for Winter and Summer. Address F., Madison-square Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN SECOND-AV., NEAR 7TH-ST., the house and lot No. 118; three-story and basement, with modern improvements. Size of lot 21x98 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable lot and building, No. 151 Fulton-st., next to corner of Broadway, is offering for sale at a bargain. For particulars apply to
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 37TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 62 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN STONE-FRONT English basement house No. 148 Lexington-av. Possession immediately; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

IRON FRONTS, ON CANAL-STREET.—TO let, four splendid iron-front buildings, now being finished on Canal-st., including the corner of Elm-st. The walls are strongly built, and the timbering heavy. Vaults are to surround the whole, with inclosed skylight areas, and the sidewalks are to be raised, so as to make the entrance to the stores by only two steps. At present some changes might be made in the interior arrangements for special use. Persons desirous of having the whole or a part, will please apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM ON THE THIRD story of the building corner of Bowery and Division-st., supplied with gas and Croton water, and lighted by 26 windows, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Possession given immediately. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET.—TO LET, OR LEASE FOR 4 years, three desirable rooms, comprising the whole of the second floor, No. 110 Nassau st.; the rooms connect with each other, and are well adapted for lawyer's offices; possession given immediately, or on the 1st of May. Apply on the premises to D. A. WOODWORTH.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE SPAcious store No. 292 Broadway, (two doors above Stewart's,) 26 by 125 feet, running through to Manhattan-place, and forming an L on Reade-st. Possession Feb. 1. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in 18th-st., near the 5th av., for one year from the 1st of May, to a small family. Apply to E. HENRIQUES, No. 44 Wall-st., up stairs, between 12th and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 112 Fulton-st., running through to No. 46 Ann-st. Also the first floor and basement No. 15 Centre-st., next to the corner of Chambers-st., suitable for offices. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—NO. 79 ROBINSON-ST., next door to West-st., occupied by E. & I. P. CHAMBERLAIN. 42 finished rooms. One of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 117 BROAD-ST., NEAR THE Corn Exchange. Possession 1st of May next. Inquire of THOMAS N. COBB, No. 286 4th-st., Washington-square.

TO LEASE—THE PACKING, SLAUGHTERING and smoking establishments, with all the necessary fixtures, situate Nos. 204 and 206 West 40th-st. Apply for further particulars at No. 62 Stanton-st., New-York.

FACTORY ROOM TO LET—A HANDSOME, well-lighted room 50x100 feet with steady power, in a new brick factory near the city, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

LOFTS IN FULTON-STREET.—TWO FINE Lofts in building No. 129 Fulton-st.; good light front and rear; to let or lease. Possession immediately. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH.

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFT, with steam power, at No. 12 Beekman-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to
ISAAC J. OLIVER.

TO LEASE—A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE corner store on Washington-st., above the market. For an interview, address for three days S. T., this office.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale, No. 13 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made [illegible] commission; collections made [illegible] residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—[illegible] WESCOTT will sell as above, by catalogue, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) [illegible] a rare and valuable variety of costly modern [illegible] furniture [illegible] decorations, such as is seldom [illegible] through this medium [illegible] without reserve, and must be removed immediately; to insure which a deposit will be required of every purchaser. Furniture consists in part of [illegible] Chinese secretoire, richly inlaid; splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with every modern improvement; 3 English chandeliers, 2 richly-carved rosewood étagères, with marble tops, double and single suites of [illegible] parlor furniture, in moquet and brocatel, richly carved rosewood centre and pier tables, 2 elegant mantel mirrors, 2 pier do., 28 by 100 [illegible] and lace curtains, Elizabethan and reception chairs in satin, Turkish lounges, elegant rosewood secretary book-case, fine collection of original paintings, magnificent porcelain and China vases, and parlor decorations, rich carpets and rugs, [illegible] tables, corner étagères, &c.; superb rosewood chamber furniture, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, China toilet sets, oval mirrors, best hair mattresses, full rosewood suits in [illegible], wardrobes, cheval glasses, carpets, [illegible] a large and valuable variety of [illegible] of every description, elegant China, [illegible] cutlery, 2 superb extension dining tables, [illegible] stair carpets and rods, [illegible] furniture, not mentioned. Catalogues [illegible] on the morning of sale. [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—[illegible] WILL [illegible] Feb. 4, at 10½ A. M., [illegible] the [illegible] private residence No. 246 West [illegible] near 8th-av. The house is newly furnished, and contains a large quantity of the very best of furniture. From necessity we give a very imperfect list of contents, viz.: Extension table, sofa bed, side board, China dinner and tea sets, silver tea services, spoons and forks, &c. [illegible] rich Bohemian cut-glass decanters, wines, [illegible] cake basket, ivory cutlery, &c.; [illegible] rosewood suites, étagères, centre tables, velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets, fine oil-paintings, mantel clocks and vases, and costly decorations, imperial bronze gas chandeliers, fine lace window curtains, side tables, [illegible] very richly carved seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Clark & Fischer; suite of oak furniture, large pier and oval glasses, rosewood hat stand, English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpets, silver-plated rods, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and wardrobes, [illegible] hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine blankets and other bedding, mahogany chairs, rockers, tables and sofa, &c., &c., besides a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention, which, taken together, make a very desirable assortment, and all to be sold peremptorily, and no postponement on any account. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ precisely. Catalogues now ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:
4 lots on Broadway, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 25x175 feet.
3 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
3 Lots on Walker-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
2 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.
2 Lots on Amity-st.
House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.
Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS—On Pearl, Centre and West 26th sts., belonging to the estate of Shivers Parker, deceased. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz:
Two houses and lots known as Nos. 504 and 506 Pearl-st., occupied as a manufactory.
Two lots known as Nos. 56 and 58 Centre-st., adjoining the above on the rear, subject to a 3-years' unexpired lease.
Two lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., subject to an unexpired lease of seven years.
For Maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad st. By order
A. J. PARKER & JOSEPH WEST, Executors.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., new and second-hand furniture, &c., comprising mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany bookcases, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, mahogany easy and rocking chairs in hair cloth, elegant suites of parlor furniture in brocatel and hair cloth, black walnut étagères, oak book racks, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, cottage suites of furniture with marble-tops, oil paintings, China and decorated vases, China tea and coffee sets, silver-plated castors with cut bottles, silver-plated tea sets, silver-plated forks and spoons, cake baskets, &c., &c.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots and gore on the westerly side of
BROADWAY—Beginning 26 feet 10 inches north from the corner of 46th st. Also,
FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—The seven first-class three-story brick houses and lots on the southerly side of 47th-st., beginning 50 feet 3 inches west of Broadway, each 16 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.
A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps can be had at the Office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 7th-av. and 56th-st., in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park.—Peremptory sale. In partition, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles D. Mead, Referee. MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: Broadway—the three lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st. 56th-st.—The eight lots on the northerly side of 56th-st., comprising the entire front between 7th-av. and Broadway. 7th-av.—The four lots on the northwest corner of 7th-av. and 56th-st. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, Marble Building, No. 11 Pine-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

LEASE OF STORES, FIXTURES, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell on the premises THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title and interest of Robert Davis, in and unto the lease of stores, basements and second floors, known as Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner Bleecker-st., formerly occupied by said Davis as a house-furnishing store, together with the glass cases, fixtures, &c. not covered by the covenants of said lease.
By order of the United States Trust Company, Receivers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GOERCK-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three lots Nos. 157, 159 and 161 Goerck-st., between Houston and 3d sts., with the two-story brick building covering the entire front of the same. The lots are about half shedded, well fenced, and now occupied as a coal-yard, and being near the river, are well adapted for coal, iron, lumber or storage purposes. Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 12 Wall-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE BY TUNIS MORRELL, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., (great variety,) furniture, (new and second-hand,) carpeting and mattresses, silver and plated ware, gold jewelry of the choicest patterns, oil-paintings, mirrors, cigars, &c., &c.
N. B.—Public attention is called to this sale, being absolute and extra stock, including many rare and valuable articles from those that must have money.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. R. FRANKLIN & CO.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., sale of lot of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale; also, new furniture of every description, parlor and chamber suites, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, China and glassware, &c.; also, one rosewood piano-forte. Sale positive, to pay advances and close accounts.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl st. in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of boots, and other W. G. ware, common ware, glass, China, &c., worthy the notice of dealers. Goods packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. *Sale positive.*

SALE OF GRAND-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable lots, with houses thereon, Nos. 496 and 498 Grand-st., (facing the square,) lots 15 by 80 feet each. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

LIVERY STABLE AND VEHICLES, &c., AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 M., at No. 89 Amity-place, Laurens-st., second door above Bleecker-st., three coaches, one rockaway, two pairs of black horses, five sets double harness, one grocery wagon, &c., &c.
HENRY COYLE, } Executors.
MATTHEW McBRIDE, }

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE, manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, [illegible] and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes, [illegible] at the Wine Vaults, No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

[illegible]

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., [illegible]

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR. [illegible]

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 194 Prince-st., one block west of Broadway, New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of [illegible] and all the [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 2—[illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for [illegible]

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. [illegible] in cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Express [illegible] Triesemar, and the large cases, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public [illegible] the genuine European preparation, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar case sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

194 No. 194 Prince-st., (one block west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—The delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it fits them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 34 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate; and in all cases a cure guaranteed. CAUTION.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 12 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—OLD DOC tor WATKINSON challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more persons of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonic; it never fails if used according to directions for Bronchial affections of the throat, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, loss of appetite; also for worms, its equal cannot be found. Dépôt No. 440 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH CURED IN from one to two hours without pain, on scientific principles, and no pay required till the patient is cured. Dr. JONES is the only man on the globe who can cure stammering, &c. Afflicted, delay not, for he will remain but a short time. Office Rooms, No. 571 Broadway.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. [illegible] Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

CONSULT DR. CURTISS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 38 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW.—AN IMPORTANT PREventive that will prevent much misery and suffering to the married. Information will be sent by inclosing four three-cent stamps to Dr. W. PEABODY, Box No. 2,576 New-York Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the Post-road, two miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale station, consisting of 6 acres of land, and a splendid, nearly new house, 50 feet front, two stories, basement and attic; contains every convenience, such as bath, furnace, range, &c., and is well adapted for either a Winter or Summer residence. The water is supplied from a never failing spring, higher than the house, and is introduced in perhaps the simplest and yet most efficient manner in the county; the spring also supplies a fountain at the stables. The advertiser built the house for his own use, three years ago, and has lived on the place nine years, doing business in the City. It is very healthy, well shaded, and in a first-rate neighborhood, fruit in abundance, and outbuildings new and convenient, ice-house filled, &c. Time, one hour and ten minutes from Chambers-st. to the house. Title perfect, terms low, and very accommodating, and possession at any time. Reason for selling, going to a larger place. For further particulars apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st., or on the premises.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable country seat, on the east bank of the Hudson River, within a quarter of a mile of the railroad depôt, and about an hour's time of this City. It comprises 25 acres of the best description of farming land in Westchester County, with extensive orchards of finest quality of apples, pears, &c., &c. On the premises is a first-class two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, brick basement, and stone foundations, 40 feet square, with piazza on every side, nearly new, and contains all the modern improvements of a first-class City house. The view from the house and premises is unsurpassed by any on the river. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY,
No. 4 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 17 acres of good land; two good dwellings, and all the necessary out-buildings; an abundance of fruit and excellent water; carriage wagons and farming utensils can be purchased with the farm. The above is situated about 20 miles from the City of New-York on the New-Haven Railroad, in Westchester County. Terms easy. Inquire of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., or WM. ONDERDONK, No. 87 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SUPERIOR FARM—30 acres—at Bedford, Westchester, near the station; good dwelling house, barn, stables, out-houses, &c.; an abundance of the very best grafted fruit—apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c.; fancy and shade trees, never failing stream—two wells. Price only $[illegible],000, as the owner is bound west. Terms very easy.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM NEAR NEW-Dover, New-Jersey; 157½ acres; 27 acres of woodland; balance under high state of cultivation; 12 acres of which on grafted apples and choicest of fruits in abundance; superb building; also, well watered and fenced. This is probably one of the finest farms in that State. Price $11,000. Apply at No. 112 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

$7,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, a farm of [illegible] acres, good land and good buildings, twenty-two miles from New-York by railroad. Farm well watered, and located in a populous neighborhood, near churches, schools, &c.
CHAS. E. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stamford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stamford. Cost, will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of E. P. TOWNSEND, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 39,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE AT E. J. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. [illegible]
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, [illegible]
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. [illegible]
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,[illegible] tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. [illegible] Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from this port for Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers at 11¼ o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
The AFRICA will sail on the 18th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, [illegible] the Great West. For [illegible] apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the [illegible] Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.—Two daily trains to Albany. [illegible] Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.:
8:15 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central trains to [illegible] P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
9:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAMEDAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland [illegible] Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:20 P. M., and Ogdensburg, next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this train [illegible]) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at [illegible] arrive at Rutland [illegible] P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at [illegible] and 11 A. M., [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., [illegible] P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; stopping at all way stations. [illegible] Washington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 2, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and 4:45 P. M. For Sing Sing, 4 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] and East Albany at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains from New-York and New-Haven Railroad, [illegible] and Springfield Railroad, which leave New-York at [illegible] M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Gen'l Supt. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN Indiana Railroad is now open between [illegible] and Adrian, and trains are run connecting at Adrian with express trains to Chicago and Toledo and at Detroit with trains on the Great Western, Detroit and Milwaukee, and Michigan Central Railroads. For further information, apply to JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, 7th Feb., from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. B. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,964,756 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $11,836,944 94
Average amount of Specie ... 1,079,378 05
Average amount of Circulation ... 1,056 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 6,760,677 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,424,394 73
Average amount of Specie ... 389,569 61
Average amount of Circulation ... 274,641 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,557,339 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,707,163 04
Average amount of Specie ... 105,030 46
Average amount of Circulation ... 77,030 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,321,490 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 543,745 44
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,569,456 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. T. SOUTTER, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 149,333 85
Average amount of Circulation ... 512,828 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,001,002 18
Average amount of Specie ... 46,351 17
Average amount of Circulation ... 188,077 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 647,430 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JAS. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,443,773 87
Average amount of Specie ... 102,605 44
Average amount of Circulation ... 208,182 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,368,607 7
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $677,341 59
Average amount of Specie ... 21,693 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 130,649 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 184,833 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,378,319 61
Average amount of Specie ... 88,663 81
Average amount of Circulation ... 119,902 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 911,647 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,329,025 66
Average amount of Specie ... 324,734 50
Average amount of Circulation ... 212,415 05
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,062,386 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. HENRY [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $773,331 34
Average amount of Specie ... 73,782 16
Average amount of Circulation ... 151,660 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of January, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,632,442 67
Average amount of Specie ... 298,188 51
Average amount of Circulation ... 39,523 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,096,861 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $6,069,791 16
Average amount of Specie ... 322,771 95
Average amount of Circulation ... 81,181 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,071,543 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. T. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. T. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,470,982 18
Average amount of Specie ... 95,215 70
Average amount of Circulation ... 79,197 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,063,481 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $662,487 00
Average amount of Specie ... 42,469 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 94,525 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 412,188 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID BANKS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. BANKS, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. WM. H. BIBBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,396,929 72
Average amount of Specie ... 190,317 76
Average amount of Circulation ... 124,675 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,287,402 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. GEO. W. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $726,023 38
Average amount of Specie ... 35,170 63
Average amount of Circulation ... 58,691 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 571,337 35
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of January, 1857. JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $611,675 76
Average amount of Specie ... 67,196 39
Average amount of Circulation ... 72,800 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 357,057 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JOHN C. BYRON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,348,545 03
Average amount of Specie ... 70,497 29
Average amount of Circulation ... 112,956 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 307,149 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,893,146 00
Average amount of Specie ... 105,028 81
Average amount of Circulation ... 192,088 50
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,190,346 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $509,763 00
Average amount of Specie ... 20,976 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 97,948 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 194,000 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $709,493 18
Average amount of Specie ... 54,110 30
Average amount of Circulation ... 109,319 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 576,293 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,061,144 14
Average amount of Specie ... 162,187 38
Average amount of Circulation ... 230,837 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,604,358 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,769,411 71
Average amount of Specie ... 405,361 75
Average amount of Circulation ... 333,000 02
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,869,149 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $965,104 50
Average amount of Specie ... 51,066 18
Average amount of Circulation ... 94,913 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 282,273 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. B. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,617,487 32
Average amount of Specie ... 129,547 38
Average amount of Circulation ... 157,937 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,145,917 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,919,398 30
Average amount of Specie ... 225,583 47
Average amount of Circulation ... 319,116 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,045,439 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,188,802 28
Average amount of Specie ... 53,194 47
Average amount of Circulation ... 188,785 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 862,564 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 51,793 06
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 500,150 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. G. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $8,396,312 88
Average amount of Specie ... 1,127,667 02
Average amount of Circulation ... 226,196 50
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,316,243 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,390,656 92
Average amount of Specie ... 130,608 32
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... 105,729 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,138,023 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,714,065 67
Average amount of Specie ... 650,789 31
Average amount of Circulation ... 191,621 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,750,024 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,461,798 00
Average amount of Specie ... 94,090 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 118,247 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,046,588 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,877,078 15
Average amount of Specie ... 146,096 52
Average amount of Circulation ... 148,315 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,005,575 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $360,406 77
Average amount of Specie ... 11,151 38
Average amount of Circulation ... 90,465 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 197,114 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $475,486 64
Average amount of Specie ... 26,072 02
Average amount of Circulation ... 33,322 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 145,094 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $180,350 10
Average amount of Specie ... 10,624 57
Average amount of Circulation ... 126,904 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 194,725 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,048,011 57
Average amount of Specie ... 50,571 96
Average amount of Circulation ... 148,810 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 720,545 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 101,895 97
Average amount of Circulation ... 130,049 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,207,887 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $549,515 77
Average amount of Specie ... 27,897 04
Average amount of Circulation ... 115,205 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 338,883 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of February, 1857. WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $905,185 51
Average amount of Specie ... 26,466 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 112,145 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 390,039 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, President.
Sworn before me this 2d day of February, 1857. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,995,618 68
Average amount of Specie ... 133,477 47
Average amount of Circulation ... 135,305 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,729,752 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $752,589 44
Average amount of Specie ... 62,046 41
Average amount of Circulation ... 114,399 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 485,855 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 48,319 71
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. [illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 76,337 67
Average amount of Circulation ... 228,567 51
Average amount of Deposits ... 690,504 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,[illegible],712 18
Average amount of Specie ... 276,856 38
Average amount of Circulation ... 128,066 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, in sums from £1 upwards, at 65 per £. Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,338 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,255,633 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,972 91

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$3,735,663 09
Losses pd. dur'g the same period. $2,959,281 56	
Return of prem's and expenses ... 485,426 89	
	$3,444,708 45

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,048,397 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	250,300 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,719 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,300,049 14
Cash in Bank	38,341 65
Total amount of Assets	$3,650,590 06

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,298,370
Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857	389,760
Total profits for 14½ years	$6,688,060
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash	5,348,370
Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857	$1,334,660

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	L. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Aug. Averill,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry C. Brewer,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William E. Dodge,	F. Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (excluding Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	E. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James L. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.
REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st day of February, will be paid at the BROADWAY BANK.
The interest warrants of the bonds of Des Moines County and Henry County, Ia., issued for stock in the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid, as they fall due, on the 1st of February and 1st of March, at the BROADWAY BANK.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, No. 131 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after that date. New-York holders by inclosing their coupons to this office, will receive Bank checks on that city by return of mail. WILLIAM R. FISHER, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 64 William-st., corner of Pine.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved property in New-York and Brooklyn, and $25,000 to invest in the purchase of bonds and mortgages. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

CAPITALISTS—I OFFER YOU AN OPPORTUNITY to make fifty per cent. on real estate investment. Amount wanted, $5,000 to $20,000. Chance will pass soon; improve it early. Address L. A., N. & D., Times Office.

THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES OF THE town of Westchester will sit at Onderdonk's Hotel, corner of Grand and Clinton-sts., on Thursday, Feb. 5, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M., to receive taxes on Unionport lots. Z. H. ROBINSON, Collector.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants, on improved property in this City. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock M. JOHN J. BENEDICT, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

SPANISH SILVER BOUGHT AT NO. 74 Wall-st., by the single piece or in sums of any amount, at the following rates: quarters 21 cents; shillings 11 cents; sixpences 5 cents; or $1 22 per ounce. G. R. HARTSON.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable at the office No. 455 Broadway, cor. Howard-st., on and after Monday, the 2d of February next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—On the [illegible] the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 15th February, be offered to the Stockholders of this Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eight per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, [illegible] by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned ratably among the subscribers, to be paid for—
20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.
"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."
The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.
Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.

TAXES.—THE COLLECTORS OF TOWN AND School Taxes of lots in the villages of Melrose, Morrisania, Highbridgeville, and all other villages in the town of Westfarms, Morrisania, will be at the office of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, under the Bowery Bank, on Tuesday, the 3d, and Friday, the 6th of February, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to receive said taxes.
DANIEL DESMOND,
WILLIAM COOPER, Collectors.
EDWARD W. LYON,

TRANSACTIONS IN INSURANCE SCRIP—Including the new issues of Atlantic, 1857, and Pacific, 1857, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADVANCES made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1857.
SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the thirty-first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next, upon stock registered at London on or before the fifteenth day of January instant.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at THE ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at New-York, Boston and Albany, at the close of business on Saturday, the thirty-first of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the twenty-third of February next. The Transfer Books at London remain closed from the fifteenth of January inst., to the second of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., New-York, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECTION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Offices at the Depot on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.
JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Offices corner 3d-av. and 8th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 2d day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order.
W. O. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 2d day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends uncalled for thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3½ per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their Banking-House on and after Feb. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 4 Broad-st.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway. A warranted, $250, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $200. A warranted, $250, rosewood, [illegible], 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last [illegible] months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers. WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, almost new, cost $350, will be sold for $250 cash, as the owner is about leaving the City. Can be seen at WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

A VERY FINE TONED, 7-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD piano, with a beautiful exterior, is offered for $170 cash, which is but a small part of its recent cost, at No. 77 East 13th-st.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS. PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 330 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. K. PELTON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against [illegible] WILLIAM A. BURD [illegible] and CAMPBELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty [illegible] cents, with interest from the 3d day of December, [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, [illegible]. [illegible]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that pursuant to a decree of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in the chancery suit, [illegible], made in a certain cause wherein DAVID [illegible] is complainant and EDWARD ELDRIDGE [illegible] are defendants, all persons having claims against [illegible] KING, formerly of the City of New-York, [illegible] [illegible] required to [illegible] and prove up the same before [illegible], Master in Chancery of the said Court, at his office in the city of Chicago in said County, on or before the 5th day of April, A. D. 1857. [illegible], Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY C. SHELDON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of JAMES SHELDON, No. 16 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 2, 1857. LUCY P. SHELDON, JAMES SHELDON, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HOFFMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK, No. [illegible] Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of June next. Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1856. CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of H. JAMES GLOVER, No. 183 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1856. FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, EUPHEMIA F. DEL HOYO, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. CAMERON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence, No. 91 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1856. MARY M. LEVERICH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of N. B. MORSE, Esq., No. 5 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 11, 1856. MARGARET THOMAS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his house, corner Sixty-first-st. and [illegible]-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1856. CATARINA BEHRENS, [illegible].

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH PROCTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the law office of MARTIN & SMITH, No. 38 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of November, 1856. AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, Executor. No. 38 Nassau-street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] KIP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1857. JASPER GROSVENOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON [illegible] HANDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 130 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 15, 1856. ISAAC WARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUSENBURY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1856. CHARLES SPEAR, Administrator.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that THOMAS G. CHANDLER, of the City of Newark, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months. DAVID [illegible].
DATED NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28, 1857.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $[illegible].
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Saml. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Macy,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. J. Dennell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Wolfe,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Mathew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Boyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David S. Kesler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

1857. FAST FREIGHT LINE. 1857.
MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.
OWNED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
This responsible Fast Freight Line contracts goods from New-York, Boston, and Albany, to Buffalo, and points West and South at fair rates, and guarantees time. Having reliable agents of our own at all points of transhipment, and running cars used exclusively by us in through freight trains, we are enabled to give goods greater dispatch than any other Freight Line out of New-York and Boston. For bills of lading or contracts apply to
A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. 109 State-st., Boston.
J. H. F. BARNARD, No. 409 Broadway, Albany.
General office in old depot of Lake Shore R. R., Buffalo.
P. S. MARSH, Superintendent.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market prices. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by MR. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. R. WARREN, Treasurer.
New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMBLE & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 219 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN.
Offer at lowest market prices,
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON;
Fall River, Penn, and Ulster Hoop, Band, Scroll, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.
GOLD LEPINE WATCHES from ... [illegible]
GOLD WATCHES from ... [illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled ... [illegible]
SILVER TEA-SETS from ... [illegible]
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS ... [illegible]
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS ... [illegible]
All articles warranted. Particular attention paid to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. H. ATWOOD, No. 146 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

[illegible]—A NEW AND VERY [illegible] of holding the bosom in its place when on the body, which is much approved by all who have used it. [illegible] B. H. KIMBALL & CO., No. 25 Vesey-st., New-York.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

[Continued from First Page.]

...known him ... or anything like that? ... nothing till about two years ago; when ... with his brother-in-law; I lost sight of him until about two years since, when I renewed the acquaintance.

Q.—Where did he live before he came here? A.—He came, I believe, from Huntingdon County, N. J.; I do not know where he was before he came here.

Q.—Did you ever call on him here? A.—Never but once; I called on one Sunday afternoon.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir; I never met him; I was introduced to Mrs. Cunningham by Mr. Eckel, the evening I was here; I called here with Mr. W. C. Stafford, whom I had met, and who said he was coming here.

Q.—Was there anything particular in Mr. Eckel's or Mrs. Cunningham's manner? A.—No, Sir; I think there was some young gentleman at the time who took her attention; I believe I made some remarks to her myself.

Q.—Did you write a letter to Mr. Eckel last Friday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—At my residence in Seventh-street. I brought it myself to the door here.

Q.—At what time? A.—I had taken tea, and came afterwards round; it must have been somewhere about 8 o'clock.

Q.—What night? A.—Friday night.

Q.—What was the purport of that note? A.—The purport was, that as the fiscal year in my business terminated in the last part of January, I had some business with Mr. Eckel. I desired to have some accounts taken and settled, and wanted him to meet me positively at 8 o'clock next morning at his place of business in Centre-street.

Q.—Had there been any arrangement between you previously to meet there? A.—He was in my counting-house frequently, five days out of the week, and I told him, on either Thursday or Friday, that I desired him to make an exhibit for the special purpose stated; I thought, however, it would be better for me to look over his books myself, so I told him I would go there on Saturday morning and attend to it.

Q.—Your note to him was pretty positive in its terms, was it? A.—Yes, I made the note emphatic, thinking perhaps he might be dilatory.

Q.—Did you meet him next morning? A.—I did.

Q.—About what time? A.—I believe I left my house very soon after 8 o'clock, in 7th-st., and walked round to Centre-st.; I was there at say a quarter or twenty minutes past 8; he was there when I went there; when I came in he said, in a jocular sort of way, "A pretty 8 o'clock this!" or something like that; I had previously spoken somewhat pointedly with him on the subject of his want of punctuality, and I suppose he referred to that.

Q.—What was his manner and address that morning? A.—As usual, perfectly free and easy, and rather jovial, as his manner has always been with me.

Q.—How long were you together? A.—I examined his accounts, and after making some statements in regard to his affairs, and transacting some other business, he said, "let us go round to Fourth-street;" we went in there and looked over some four or five books there, and in connection with him I made some minutes.

Q.—How long, altogether, were you occupied in that? A.—I think that in the two places I might have spent two hours.

Q.—During the time you were together was there any message handed to him—any note or communication; or did anybody speak to him? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q.—Did he leave your presence at all? A.—No, Sir; I believe I was within two or three or four feet of him the whole time; I was with him, in fact—by his side.

Q.—After concluding your business in Fourth-street, what was done? A.—At the end of that time he proposed going up to the establishment in Forty-fifth-street; having other business to mind, I told him to go himself, and bring down the memorandums showing the state of affairs; he came down perhaps an hour or two afterwards with the memorandum required; I then gave him what would have been sufficient to cover everything—$2,600—$2,300,—which he took and went off; that is the last I saw of him, and the last I have seen of him.

Q.—Was there no other conversation about business? A.—Nothing at all, except that when he was down at the store; he was there perhaps for an hour, and engaged in figuring there with my partner who attends to the book department.

Q.—That was about noon? A.—That was about noon I think.

Q.—He had then heard nothing of this affair that you know of? A.—No, Sir, I have heard nothing of it.

Q.—Had he ever spoken to you about Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Nothing, further than that after my visit, I was rather pleased when I found the pleasant quarters he had got, and I asked him who Mrs. Cunningham was? He said that she was a widow; I asked him if she was a person of means? he said he thought she was—that he knew nothing about it, but rather imagined she was.

Q.—Did you ever hear him speak of Dr. Burdell? A.—I think I remember one or two occasions; I remember on one occasion about a week ago Mr. Eckel spoke to me—though I don't know what led to the conversation—about this same affair of which Mr. Snodgrass spoke, about his (Snodgrass) being abused by the Doctor on the night when he found difficulty in opening the door; he said that Dr. Burdell at their house had come in late, and I don't know whether he said the young man or the servant girl went to the door; that the Doctor had been very abusive—or something like that; there was nothing at all malicious about it.

Q.—Who introduced that matter? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Beyond these two occasions you never heard him speak of Mrs. Cunningham or Mr. Burdell? A.—Not that I can recall.

Q.—Did you ever visit him at any other place? A.—I think not; not during the last six years; during the previous two years I used to be in his company and to go round with him occasionally.

By a Juror—Q.—Do you think that conversation in reference to the Doctor and Mr. Snodgrass was a week ago? A.—I think it was about a week since I had this conversation with Mr. Eckel.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Ely.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, then asked if the Jurors had examined the Doctor's papers up stairs.

A Juror replied in the negative.

After some conversation between the jurors and the District-Attorney, as to whether any access had been made to the Doctor's safe, in which it was understood certain papers were deposited, it was stated that the Coroner had the keys, and that the key supposed to have been lost had been found.

Another juror then stated that it had been demonstrated in France that the object last seen by the deceased would be found impressed on the retina of the eye, and that it would be well to have an oculist or some other competent person make that examination in this case.

The Coroner had no objection in the world at all.

The District-Attorney said that his curiosity had been excited in reference to that matter, and he had got a friend to make certain observations to test the theory, but the result did not increase his faith in the theory. All these experiments, however, were worth trying.

The Jurors and reporters then proceeded to the apartment up stairs, which had been occupied by the deceased as his office, and examined the papers submitted to them.

DR. BURDELL'S PAPERS.

The safe was found to contain a number of papers in large buff envelopes, relating principally to the Doctor's real estate, and including the original lease of the ground now occupied by the house No. 31 Bond-street.

Elsewhere were also found the following papers:

Emma A. Cunningham vs. *Harvey Burdell.* } Superior Court.
Order of arrest, $4,000.
B. C. THAYER, Attorney.
Same vs. *Same.*—Same Court.
Order of arrest, $6,000. Same Attorney.
Writs Received in Sheriff's Office, Oct. 30, 1856.
Arrested defendant, and he was discharged by the plaintiff's attorney on the 23d of October, 1856.
CROMBEY, Deputy Sheriff.

A number of checks were also found; some on the Artisan's and some on the Broadway Bank. Among these was one drawn on Nov. 14, 1856, in favor of Emma C. Cunningham, on the Artisan's, for $115, and another for $30. The check-book was discovered along with the checks. The last check but one bore date the 8th of January last, and was drawn in behalf of Emma C. Cunningham, for $352. That check has never been presented.

The doctor's pass-book was then examined, and showed that the last entry in the Artisans' Bank was made on the 19th of January, the sum being $50 45. A closer examination of this book exhibited the fact that the doctor had been in the habit of depositing small sums—$50 for instance.

Further inspection of the check-book also showed that the last sum for which a check was drawn was $367 87. The book gave no clue, however, as to either the person in whose favor the money was drawn or the date. The entry immediately before this was that of $352 to Mrs. Cunningham on the 8th of January.

Several other entries appeared in which Mrs. Cunningham's name had been written but was subsequently erased. In one case the name of C. Godfrey Gunther was substituted and the sum decreased from $80 to $22.

An examination of the doctor's pass-book with the Broadway Bank showed that he had closed his transactions with that Bank on the 18th of December last.

His ledger exhibited a settlement of his accounts with Mrs. Cunningham up to the 1st of June, 1856. The debtor side represented him as having loaned her two sums of $30 and $10 respectively, against which he credited her with board, ($25,) and underneath the statement of the settlement.

Among his papers were discovered a parcel containing a newspaper report of the Beale case in Philadelphia, an old judgment against Wm. H. Burdell, his brother, and a variety of other documents.

Probably the most important documentary revelations were those contained in an envelope addressed as follows:

John J. Eckel 171 Stanton street.
Miss Augusta Cunningham
Private Papers.

1. A general release in the doctor's hand-writing, purporting to have been given to him by Mrs. Cunningham, though not signed by her, and releasing him of all claims that she may have had against him up to the 18th of October last.

2. A declaration in the same hand-writing to the effect that he had made no will prior to October last, and if any purporting to be such was in existence, it was a forgery.

3. A lease of the house No. 31 Bond-street.

4. The following important paper, also in the handwriting of the deceased:

"In consequence of the settling of the two suits now pending between Emma A. Cunningham and myself, I agree as follows:

1. To extend to herself and family my friendship through life.

2. I agree never to do or act in any manner to the disadvantage of Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham.

3. (In case they remain and occupy the house No. 31 Bond-street always,) as they now do, I will rent to Mrs. Cunningham the suite of rooms she now occupies—the third floor and basement—at the rate of $800 a year. HARVEY BURDELL."

[The words under clause 3d, in parenthesis, are erased in the original.]

These papers were found in Mr. Eckel's secretoire, in his bedroom. The keys of which Mrs. Cunningham expressed a strong desire to obtain since her arrest, on the ground, as she stated, of its containing family papers. It is needless to say that her request was not granted.

Scattered over the table containing the Doctor's dental instruments, were a number of books, valueless alike as to subject and condition. On a little table in the corner was found a cheap duodecimo bible, with the following significant entry on the cover inside, in the Doctor's handwriting:

"The first death is in consequence of Adam's sins; the second death is in consequence of personal transgression."

The Jurors then examined the bloody clothes that had been found in the little closet. In another little closet, in the entry communicating between the Doctor's operating room and bedroom, there were discovered several old parcels and a loaded gun. This branch of the examination having terminated, the Coroner and Jurors returned to the apartment in which the investigation was held.

The Coroner then said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The day has been pretty much consumed in the examination of the safe, bureau and all those matters, and I think that, at all events, we have a right to support the inner man by some means or another. I confess that I want to get my dinner, and if you wish to adjourn it until to-morrow morning or until this night again, I am ready.

A Juror—Let us adjourn to this evening.

Another Juror—I believe it would be advisable to continue an hour longer and then adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Coroner—I really think that would be the better plan.

And so it was settled.

Coroner—Now, gentlemen, that we have gone through the examination of the house and everything of that kind, and I will be here at ten o'clock in the morning and we can go through without any interruption, and go ahead with our work.

A Juror suggested that 9 o'clock would be preferable, to which his fellow-jurors assented.

Coroner—Very well, gentlemen, where's the next witness?

Here, said a voice from a corner, and Mary Donoho, a little Irish woman, about 40, but neither fat nor fair, presented herself to be sworn.

Coroner—Gentlemen, we've done a very good day's work. Gentlemen, we have found out very important papers—very important indeed, that will bring guilt to some person.

A very round-about oath was then administered to the witness, and her examination was conducted as follows by the Coroner:

EVIDENCE OF MARY DONOHO.

Coroner—Mary, you know you've got to tell everything about this that you know. A.—I was not here at the occurrence if you please.

Q.—You were up stairs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—We'll see about that, then? A.—No, Sir. I had leave to go out on my own business before that, and did not come back, but I lived two months here.

Q.—You lived with whom—with Mr. Ullman? A.—No, Sir, with Mrs. Cunningham as chambermaid and waiter. I waited on Mr. Ullman, Mr. Eckel, and so on.

Q.—For how long? A.—For two months exactly, last Monday. I came here on the 26th of November, and left on Wednesday last.

Q.—When did you leave? A.—I went out on Wednesday night, intending to return, but I got a cold in my feet and took very ill, and was not able to return, and never heard of the occurrence till I came yesterday morning for my clothes, and saw the officer at the door.

Q.—You got wet? A.—Yes.

Q.—While in the house who was in it; who were the numbers of the members of the family? A.—I engaged for six in family.

Q.—Mention the name of those? A.—Mrs. Cunningham, her two daughters, and two sons, and Mr. Eckel and Mr. Ullman, (but she did not mention his name.)

Q.—You knew Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes Sir, I did; I waited upon his bed-room and attended to his office-room until the last three weeks, when he got a boy to attend to his fire in the office.

Q.—You made his bed for him? A.—Yes, I did; I made it last Wednesday at 4 o'clock, which was the last I saw of him.

Q.—Did you ever observe him to have any female in the bed-room? A.—(With emphasis) Never, Sir, by any chance; I always considered him a very correct gentleman.

Coroner.—Look here, take things easy, like a good girl; you never saw a female in his bed-room?

Witness.—I never did.

Q.—Did you ever see or know or hear that Mrs. Cunningham was in his bed-room at any time? A.—Of course she could go into it when she liked.

Q.—Did you ever see her there? A.—Yes, she might be passing through it, but I never saw her there at an improper hour.

Coroner.—I don't know about that. Propriety don't depend on an hour, whether it's dark or daylight. Did you ever see Mr. Eckel go into her bed-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not see him sitting there at all hours of the night? A.—I have seen him sitting there at half-past 10 o'clock.

Q.—Did you not see him there later? A.—No, Sir, we generally went to bed at that time.

Q.—Did you not four or five times see him sitting there after twelve. A.—No, Sir, I never did; the cook and I were always desired to go to bed early.

Q.—When there was anything up going on, you were ordered to go to bed? A.—The Saturday that the Doctor and she had such a dispute, we were ordered to go to bed at half past nine.

Q.—Saturday last? A.—Saturday, the 24th, please; they had a very serious dispute when I was washing out the entry.

Coroner—Speak louder, that the gentlemen can hear you.

Witness—(in a louder voice,) Well, on Saturday, the 24th, as far as I can reckon, that is last Saturday week, when I was washing the entry there was some very serious noise in the room.

Coroner—Stop now. Now I don't see the mystery about noises. Was it loud talking? A.—It was loud talking—seemingly a dispute between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell.

Q.—Did you hear afterwards what the loud words were about? A.—Well, please Sir, the Dr. rushed down stairs to the basement, very much agitated, and he went to look for Hannah, the cook. Hannah had to go up before that, and I kept washing the entry, and a gentleman came to the door, and I thought I would never get the door shut I felt so ashamed of the noise.

Q.—What did he say when he rushed down stairs? A.—When he came down stairs he expressed himself so that he must get rid of such a concern out of the house, I understood him to say that he was not safe.

Q.—What did he say, about as near as you can recollect? A.—The eldest daughter, I believe, had been ill-treating him and he sent for Hannah, and told her that the eldest young lady had torn his hair and abused him.

Q.—What did he then do? A.—He then went and got a scarf, and put it on, and seemed to go out for an officer, and stayed a few moments.

Here, in consequence of the complaints of several gentlemen of the Press as to their inability to hear the witness, she was requested to take a seat in their immediate vicinity—which she did.

Coroner—We don't want to annoy you, Mary, at all. Nothing of the kind, you know, and if you like a glass of water we will get it for you.

Witness—Thank you, sir; I'll thank you for it.

Q.—Did he bring in a policeman with him. A.—When he came in there was no one with him, but in about five minutes a man came in; he had not on policeman's clothes as I see now; I told the Doctor that a person wanted to see him.

Coroner—I presume, gentlemen, it is one of the detached police.

Witness—(resuming) He went to the door when I told him and stood and talked outside. During that time Miss Augusta came down; I begged Miss Helen to go out and coax him in, seemingly as I thought from the man; Helen went and seemed to be crying to get him in.

Q.—Did he come in with her? A.—He did, and she said—

Coroner—Stop now. What did she say? A.—She said, "Doctor, if you come up stairs along with me I will get my mother to give you them papers—whatever they were disputing about.

Q.—Did he go up stairs? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear what those papers were? A.—I did not hear him say.

Q.—Did you not hear afterwards what they were? A.—From Hannah; Mrs. Cunningham told Hannah what they were—some very important papers he had accused her of having stolen from him out of his desk.

Q.—What occurred after that? A.—I heard no more loud noise or talk.

Q.—Everything seemed quiet after he went up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did he remain up stairs before he went out? A.—He came down seemingly, and went out for his dinner, for he had not been out for dinner that day as I reckon, for I had been a good while at work on the stairs.

Q.—Was there any row in the house afterwards that night? A.—No, no noise; but she would insist on our going to bed at nine o'clock.

Coroner—Aha!

Witness—I refused; I told her I would go on no terms; I told her it was unreasonable—that I had my work to do; that my dinner had been late, and that I should wash up the things, especially as the next day was Sunday.

Q.—You are sure that was not last Saturday? A.—No, Sir; I was not there last Saturday; it was Saturday week exactly.

Q.—Well, you went to bed at that hour? A.—I begged her to wait; she came down four times, and at last, sat down in the basement, and said she would not leave until I would leave my things just so, and go to bed; that was about half past nine.

Judge Russell, who had occupied a seat near the Coroner during the examination, here announced his inability to remain longer, and asked till what time the inquest would be adjourned?

The Coroner—We will adjourn till to-morrow, at 10.

The Judge then retired.

The Coroner—(to the Jury)—Gentlemen, that is Judge Smith, or—Judge Russell, I mean; the City Judge.

Q.—Did you ever observe anybody in the parlor with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Mr. Eckel and Mr. Snodgrass were there.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Burdell there? A.—No, he never sat there, unless with his patients.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel in the habit of being in her bedroom every night? A.—For the last month or so he was; he carried up birds, and he was always there.

Coroner—Yes, he was a bird himself. That is right. [Subdued laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation between Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Well, I did not hear any particular conversation.

Coroner—Well, now you are giving the fairest evidence we have got at all yet; and the fact is you are telling the truth so exactly, that I believe, Mary, you will throw a light upon this matter more than anybody else.

Witness—I considered that they were going to get married; at least I thought so from their keeping that sort of company.

Coroner—You remember now, Mary, that you have taken this oath, and that you respect an oath and all that sort of thing. I know you don't mean to endanger your soul for anybody.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him kiss her? A.—No, Sir; I never did; but I saw him pay her a great deal of attention.

Q.—Winking at her? A.—Well, I thought them very intimate, and did not feel easy in the place, and have thought that on account of her being the mother of a grown-up family it was hardly right.

Coroner—That's just it, Mary; I knew where you come from—that it was all right. A.—Yes, Sir, I am well known in the City; I have lived in the best families in it.

Q.—You thought her conduct was too loose? A.—Yes, I did, Sir, as a married lady and a widow lady, I thought she should have had more discretion than keeping him sitting there so late at night; the last thing on going to bed was always to put on coal for them, and I would leave him sitting there; he never was in his own room but on a Sunday night.

Q.—Did you ever know Mr. Burdell to use the same familiarity with Mrs. Cunningham that this Eckel used? A.—Never, Sir; he was quite different in his manner; he was always respectful and obliging to her; if she wanted anything, he would send for it for her.

Coroner—Ha! ha! that's my opinion.

Q.—Did you hear any threat yourself? or were you ever told of any by any of the domestics in the house, as having been used by Mrs. Cunningham towards Mr. Burdell? A.—I never heard her directly say so; but she said it was time that he was out of the world, for he was not fit to live in it, or something like that; her elder daughter, Augusta, said the same; she said he was a bad man.

Coroner—I knew Mary; I knew that you carried your tail behind you, by gracious! [Laughter.]

Witness—I joked her, and said I supposed if he was married it would not be so; I meant to say, if he had had any one to guide him—for he had got a strange way.

Q.—Did they say this in the presence of Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir, at the breakfast table.

Coroner—That is right.

Witness—The Monday after that, however—he could not get in on the Sunday night—and—

Coroner—Stop a moment—stop a moment!—Now you're coming out brilliantly. Now, Mary, like a good girl as you are, doing the State some service, can you tell me whether Mr. Eckel made any reply to that conversation. A.—Yes, Sir. Will you allow me to tell you one thing?

Coroner—Yes, I will Mary; and be very happy to hear you.

Witness—The Sunday night after, they had loud words. (The Doctor was in the habit of going to Brooklyn every Sunday.)

Coroner—Tell it easy, Mary; they (referring to the reporters) want to get it. Those men are not going to annoy you. Some of them are old, stale bachelors, and their hearing is bad. If you asked one of them to kiss you, he wouldn't hear it. [Laughter.] Go on, now, and tell it out.

Witness—On Sunday night was a week; he came to the door and could not get in; we were all pretty early to bed; the cook and myself were ordered early to bed; I guess it was nearly ten o'clock when we were settled in bed.

Q.—Was Mrs. Cunningham in the habit of ordering you to bed at any other night? A.—No, Sir; only latterly, for the past three or four nights; she would not rest till she got us to bed, especially that Saturday night, and Sunday she would have us go, and it was a very severe night on Sunday week.

Q.—Do you mean Saturday night week, or last Saturday? A.—Oh! no, Sir; I was not there last Saturday; on Sunday night we were in bed, and I had lain down; I was in the habit of turning out the gas in the entry and looking at the door to see it was all right; the Doctor was very particular about this lock, and I always left it right for him. On Sunday night, when I was lying some time in bed, I heard a noise down stairs at the door; I said to Hannah, there's a great noise down stairs, like as if some one was there; Hannah said, hush up! it is nothing; Mr. Snodgrass lay opposite to us in the attic, and Mrs. Cunningham's two sons and his brother were all there.

Q.—And they slept in the attic back room, was it? A.—The front room and we slept in the middle room between; I said to Hannah I did not like the noise; for I had heard a similar noise one night before, for I am very easily awoke; I told Mrs. Cunningham about that, and she said, laughing, "Oh! how easily you are awoke;" I was afraid of the robbers getting in; this Sunday night I thought I heard the bell ring; it was a very severe night, and I said, "What will I do?" I was undressed, and I called to young Mr. Snodgrass, "Will you for any sake get up and let the Doctor in, for I am undressed, and I will do as much for you again;" he went, and there was some loud talk between him and the Doctor at the door; the Doctor seemed to think that some one had bolted the door after him; the Doctor came up and seemingly went to bed; young Mr. Snodgrass was seemingly very mad with him.

Q.—Did you hear any words used by Mr. Snodgrass as he returned to his bedroom on the attic story? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he (the Doctor) ought to get his head knocked in, or something like it; the old fellow had abused him for his trouble in going down; he (Snodgrass) said it was the latch-key had gone wrong; I went to bed then, and on Monday they talked the matter over at table.

Coroner—Stop a moment—I beg your pardon—on Monday morning?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did they say? A.—They said, what an old devil he was, or something like that.

Q.—Who said that? A.—They all said that.

Q.—Did Mr. Snodgrass say that first? A.—No, I think he had gone away before the regular breakfast; but Eckel always waited for his breakfast.

Q.—What did Eckel say in this regard? A.—They all seemed to say that he should have been let stay out; and then I made the remark and said, that he was the master of the house, and that they ought not to keep a dog out, such a night, let alone him.

Coroner—That is true, Mary, I hope you will never be kept out.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel say that his head ought to be knocked off? A.—No, he did not use that word.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Well, Sir, the fact of the matter was, as far as I can remember, and the word he used was this; that it would be little matter if he did get a knock, if it could be done handy.

Coroner—Aha! good for him.

Witness—And I thought it was a very unkind word for him.

[Witness gave this testimony with seeming reluctance, and said, I feel very ill to have to do this, but I must.]

Coroner—You must, my dear! If you did not do it, you remember one thing Mary, whatever sins we may commit in this world, no matter how deep their character may be, that none of them can be compared with the violation of an oath.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—My dear, I am not accusing you of anything of the kind. For on the contrary I think you show more sterling honesty than anybody I have examined yet.

Witness resumed—He (Eckel) sat beside Mrs. Cunningham, and he looked so (leeringly) at her, and I hated to look at him at the same time; I said he wasn't just what he should be; she laughed and said; "You should not speak so unkindly as that."

Q.—What else occurred? A.—On Monday the Doctor spoke to me about his door, and asked how it was; says I, "Dr. Burdell, I examined the door before I went to bed; we were sent to bed pretty early, and I thought the bolt was in it;" says he, "there is something in it;" Eckel lost his coat out of the hall, and he went and put on a new lock; then, Sir, he went in the morning and put a new lock on; I examined the bolt of the hall door myself before I went to bed; I don't know, however, who came down after that; there was a great deal of noise in the house before the Doctor came in; I examined the hall door, I say, before I went to bed, and there was nothing that could prevent him from opening it with his latch-key, to my idea.

Q.—Used the door to be bolted any night? A.—No, Sir; yes, there was one night that it was bolted.

Q.—What night was that? A.—There was twice that it was bolted, and even the little shutters at the sides were closed; Mr. Eckel had got the habit of going down stairs and going about the place, as he seemed to be taking the mastery of the house on him.

Q.—Was the master of the house in at that time? A.—No, Sir; he was generally in about 9½ or 10 o'clock; he was not later than 10; he was a very particular gentleman.

A Juror understood the witness to say that at another time the Doctor had not come in until 12 o'clock at night.

Witness—It was not twelve o'clock; he never was out till twelve to my knowledge; he was a very particular man; men would come looking for him in the evening, and they would generally find him in his room.

Q.—Was he a passionate or quiet man? A.—He seemed to me to be a very singular sort of gentleman; very eccentric, as I might call it; but when Mrs. Cunningham or some of their own affairs would put him in a passion, he would be in a passion, and then soften the next minute.

Q.—But he never got into a passion ... [illegible] him? A.—Yes, Sir; he was very particular about his house; that Monday night he sent me for his keys, and said I will see if I cannot get in my own hall-door.

Q.—You cannot positively swear that on those particular nights not only the hall-door was bolted but the little side shutters were closed? A.—They were, Sir, and I wondered who did it.

Q.—What I want to ask is, whether you could not throw your memory back to know whether the Doctor was absent or not? A.—That I cannot say, because he could get slipping in without making any noise there, if he went to his own bed without going to the parlor—and it was only latterly that those side doors were shut.

Q.—Did you ever hear that Mrs. Cunningham stole papers from the desk or bureau of Dr. Burdell? A.—I understood that he had accused her of it; and that she had some access by keys when the Doctor was out to go in there; Mrs. C. told Hannah that the Doctor accused her of it, and that that was what they were quarreling about; Mrs. C. had keys with which she could go into his room at any time, although he had locked it; I saw her come out myself.

Q.—Well, even though the Doctor locked his room at night, Mrs. C. had a key by which she could enter the same room? A.—I beg pardon, not at night; when I knew the Doctor to be out I would be at my work; she had a key that she could go into his room with; I came out myself and saw her take the key out of the door, and I wondered how she got it, knowing that the Doctor had his key with him.

Q.—Do you say you have seen him come out? A.—I did, Sir, with my own eyes, and take the key out; it was the office-room; he locked the bed-room inside, and always locked it till he let me in to make the bed.

Q.—You mean the office overhead? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—Gentlemen, you will understand that that office communicated directly with the bed-room of the Doctor.

Witness—I could not get in there till he came with his key and let me in; I made his bed at four o'clock, last Wednesday.

Q.—What day was it you left? A.—Wednesday last, between five and six o'clock.

Coroner—And they seemed very much put about, previous to your leaving? Previous, did you hear, either yourself, or did Hannah tell you anything of it, that there was any preconcerted—any arrangement between the members of the family—Mr. Eckel, Snodgrass, or anybody else—to do him injury? A.—No, Sir; Hannah never said it, but still I thought their expressions were not kind.

Q.—Did you think they contemplated doing such injury? A.—I did not think they could do such a thing.

Coroner—No, you did not think it, of course.

Witness—From all the Doctor said that Saturday evening, the quarrel was, I understood him to say, that he was not safe, and says he, "Hannah, I take you to witness the treatment I've got," and Hannah, said she wished to have nothing to do with it. Mrs. Cunningham asked me two or three times was he cross with me, and I said he was not.

Q.—Did you ever hear of her being married to Mr. Burdell? A.—I never did, except if you please, the last week after the row was; Hannah said that she (Mrs. C.) had said that she had a halter about his neck, so that he could not go anywhere without her consent, as much as to say that she had fixed him or could fix him at any time when he would be too cross; whether she was married or not I did not understand.

Q.—You did not understand whether it was a real rope or an artificial rope? A.—Yes; but I thought if they had done the right thing, the old gentleman had not been so ill to manage.

Q.—Did you ever see a rope about the place? A.—No, Sir, I did not; the meaning I took out of it was that she had got it over him by means of some writings or papers.

Q.—Did you ever hear from any of the girls, Ellen or Augusta, that her mother was married? A.—No, Sir; I never did from either; excuse me, Sir, to say—that that evening, before I went out, I had all done, and I asked the Doctor to be kind enough to let me go into the bath to water the rooms; he was particular about the taps; he said, "Yes, you can go in;" I went in, and while there, Mrs. C. came running in and asked for me; she said she wanted me to be a witness to her giving some paper or money (I think it was money) to Doctor Burdell; I then stepped out; she said, "You are witness that I give that to Doctor Burdell—he is such a dreadful man;" I said, "Well, ma'am;" I asked how much it was; she said it was 10 or 20 dollars; that was last Wednesday just before I went out; I then went and dressed myself, and set the table and went out; I staid away until exactly 10 minutes past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when, as I was coming up Spring-street, I heard the newsboys call out an awful murder in Bond-street; something struck me, and I came to the door; Miss Helen came forward and was very angry, and said to me to be off; I said, I don't want to live here; I merely came back for my clothes; the officer was there and told me to come back the next day; the girls next door told me that he was murdered, and I got a paper and read the accounts.

To Jurors—Not a living soul has spoken to me about what I have said here; I have seen no person and have been in charge of the officer in the station-house all night; Mrs. Cunningham is only due to me a few shillings, but 2 days over my time; in general she treated me kindly; I have not the least ill feeling to any one in the house, Mrs. C. in particular; there is a door from Mr. Eckel's room into Mrs. Cunningham's, and from Mr. Ullman's into Mrs. Cunningham's, and generally Mrs. C. would lock her door; Mr. Ullman slept there, and mostly took his meals in the St. Nicholas after the Doctor's little boy left; I waited in the hall-door every evening from ½ past 4 till 10 at night; Sunday week was the time when this difference occurred between the Doctor and Mr. Snodgrass; I am positive of that; I never heard of any difficulty before of the same nature; that Sunday night I put out the gas in the hall, and there was no light burning; I think Snodgrass' brother went away the following morning to Goshen; I had nothing to do with the washing Hannah had; I read an account in the papers yesterday of the shirt with Charles Ketchum marked on it—and though I'm sitting here very plain, I'm a very good scholar, and am sure there was no shirt with that on it.

Q.—Who occupies that little room adjoining the Doctor's bedroom? A.—Latterly there was no bed there; about three weeks or a month ago Mrs. C. called me doown; there's a kind of press there with a bed turned up in it, and Mrs. C. ask me to carry it up; I said it was pretty heavy, for I was weak, having had a bad cold, and she called in young Mr. Snodgrass to take the side of it, and we took it up; I don't know of any one occupying this room recently; the door that led to it from the Doctor's bedroom was always locked inside; Mrs. C. used to go into that room herself, and there used to be an operation chain and other things, to which I paid no attention; the Doctor never took any refreshments here; Mrs. C. once sent me up with a glass of punch, but he sent it back again immediately; he dined recently either at the Irving House or the Metropolitan; the Doctor always locked his own door when he went in; I have heard it repeatedly, but I cannot say whether he took the key out or left it in; there was always some person in the habit of shutting the attic door; I used to find it shut on rising to look what o'clock it was; the Doctor always kept his office door locked on the inside; Mrs. C. always had a key of the door between her room and Mr. Eckle on her own side; I never saw the Doctor intoxicated, and often remarked how temperate a man he was; I saw Mr. Eckel make a good glass of punch; he could both make it and take it; but I never saw him the worse for it; I saw Mrs. C. and Mr. Eckel take punch together six or seven times; I carried it up and they had it comfortably in the bedroom; Mr. Eckel dyed his whiskers one time and got a wig; his fair complexion before Hannah and I used to laugh at him because of his black whiskers and light hair; I never saw Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham go out together; I never heard of their going out together, but I have seen Mr. Eckel and her often go out at night together; I never saw Eckel with his arms round her waist, or her sitting on his knee.

Q.—Did you ever see him kiss her? A.—No, I never did, but I did not think it was right for him to be in her bedroom so late at night, unless he was her married husband; Hannah told me that Miss Helen had told her that she went up to her mother's bedroom one night and found it locked, and went and looked through the key-hole of Eckel's room, and she saw him come out not dressed as he should have been.

Coroner—Dressed in a state of nature, like TIMON of Athens? [Laughter.]

A Juror—With his night-gown on, you mean? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did the daughter sleep? A.—Up in the attic; Miss Helen complained that her mother was very severe in not allowing any of her own children to enter that room; Miss Augusta slept there two nights certainly when she was not well.

Q.—It was your business to make the bed? A.—Yes.

Q.—As to Mrs. C.'s bed, did it look as if two persons slept there—was it tossed about much?

Witness (with considerable display of emotion) answered that she did not feel happy in the family, because when she went into his room she did not think that he slept there; she was speaking the truth, and it was hard to do it; it seemed as if somebody ran in there and thrown the pillows about; that was all she had to say; she never knew Mr. Eckel to spend a night from home.

Q.—Did you look at other parts of the room to see if he had used the chamber utensil? A.—No, Sir; he always washed in his own room, for the young ladies came down there to get dressed.

Q.—With regard to Mrs. Cunningham's bed, how did that look, did you notice it? A.—Well, Sir, I thought to myself all was not right; I may be right, or I may be wrong; God forgive me if I am wrong.

Coroner—That is right, Mary, but so far as you believe? A.—Yes; on my conscience.

Q.—Did you observe from two pillows that two persons had slept in the bed? A.—From my knowledge I thought that more slept in it than one; I have been chambermaid in New-York for seven years.

Q.—Who else did you tell this to? A.—I often remarked it to Hannah—who else—for I never took stories out of the house; it was the depth of Winter, or I would not have remained there, and what could I do?

The witness was further examined as to her belief in reference to the nature of the relations between the young ladies and the other boarders. Her testimony was to the effect that she had never seen anything in their conduct to excite suspicion. She was also examined as to her knowledge of the clothes (which were shown to her) that were found besmeared with blood in the little closet where the dirty clothes were kept, but her evidence upon that point was unimportant.

After some further questioning the witness was set aside and the investigation was adjourned until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDERS IN BROOKLYN.

Two Men Committed on Affidavit.

HUGH CATHERWOOD, who was stabbed Sunday morning in Howard's-court by PATRICK MONAGHAN, was alive last evening, but little hopes are entertained of his recovering.

MONAGHAN and a man named JAMES REED were brought before Justice SMITH, yesterday, and both were committed upon the annexed affidavits, the first-named as principal and the latter as accessory in the case:

Wm. Owen, sworn: Is a Policeman in the Second District; on the morning of February 1, while on duty, he was informed that a man had been stabbed, and on proceeding to Howard's-Court, he found a man named Wood, (Catherwood,) who had been injured by stabbing, having seven different wounds in his side and other vital parts, and as deponent verily believes, some of which injuries may prove fatal; that from information from James Gallagher and a man named Reed, he arrested Patrick Monaghan, who was charged by said Gallagher with being the person who inflicted said stabs and injuries upon said Wood, said Monaghan not denying the charge, and having blood upon his hand and face at the time of his arrest.

James Gallagher sworn: Lives at No. 4 Howard's-court; that late on the night of Jan. 31 he heard a disturbance in said court, and on going down stairs he found said Catherwood and Patrick Monaghan in a dispute and saw them clinch and fall; they separated and Catherwood went in his house, when deponent was informed that Catherwood had been stabbed, whereupon he went to see him, and found him stabbed in the heart and other places, and bleeding; this was within two minutes after the separation; was present when they were clinched, and no other person had hold of either of them or interfered with them; that next morning he saw blood in the snow, where they were fighting.

William Barr sworn.—Lives at No. 4 Howard's-court; was in company with Hugh Catherwood coming home; when in said court saw a man walking ahead of them, when Catherwood picked up a snow-ball and threw it at the man, but did not hit him; the man turned back and met deponent and Catherwood, and asked if they knew who they were firing at; C. said he was mistaken—that he had taken him for another man, and asked his (Monaghan's) pardon; whereupon Monaghan said he was quite excusable, but to be better acquainted when he fired the next time, and the matter was settled between them, when Hugh O'Brien, who lives in No. 1, came out and was passing by, when M. spoke to him and immediately threw off his coat and asked O'Brien to hold it; Catherwood then went toward Monaghan and O'Brien shoved him back; James Reed came up about this time and asked what was the matter, and as deponent was telling him Catherwood passed on toward his house, when Monaghan struck him, and Catherwood commenced taking off his coat; when one sleeve was off Monaghan struck him again; then James Reed ran up and said, "give them fair play," and they both clinched and fell, and when they got up Catherwood was stabbed. Deponent further says, that while the parties were down Catherwood was uppermost, and Hugh O'Brien came forward and wanted to take Catherwood off of Monaghan and was prevented by James Reed, who told O'Brien to stand back; he said this twice.

The Fulton-avenue Case.

PATRICK BRENNAN, who was stabbed on Fulton-avenue Saturday evening, is yet alive, and was more comfortable yesterday. For some reason or other, no great exertions were made by the Police yesterday to ascertain who used the knife. The Police did nothing. Constable BIRDSALL was in search of the man part of the time, but could get no trace of him. Coroner REDDING has the case in charge, but what he is doing we could not ascertain.

The case is more involved in mystery than ever. DOWNS was discharged yesterday, but by whom does not appear. Further particulars, it is hoped, will be available to-day.

Stand and Deliver.

A young man named PETIT, was stopped on Henry-street, near Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, one night last week, by a man who presented a five-shooter as an inducement for him to hand over $4 50, all the money he had about him.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The new Health Officer has not made the usual weekly reports, as required by the charter, since his induction into office, which will account for the absence of this interesting item.

MARRIED.

SMITH—LOWDENBACK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Peter Stryker, DANIEL H. SMITH to AMELIA LOWDENBACK, all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia *Public Ledger* please copy.

SPENCE—AHERN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 2, by Rev. Francis McKinny, Mr. OSCAR SPENCE, of this City, to JANE B., daughter of John Ahern.

SPARKS—DOWNING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Mr. ALFRED M. SPARKS, of New-York, to ELIZA JANE, eldest daughter of Benj. H. Downing, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WOODFORD—TUTHILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, Mr. FRANCIS T. WOODFORD, of Worcester, Mass., to Miss HULDAH TUTHILL, of Upper Aquebogue, L. I.

DIED.

WARNER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, JAMES M. WARNER, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 359 4th-av., on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

☞ Cleveland, Albany, Providence and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HOTCHKISS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 1, at his residence, West 17th-st., C. B. HOTCHKISS, aged 61 years, late of Auburn.

PINKNEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 2, of paralysis, Mr. ISAAC M. PINKNEY, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, William T. and James W., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 153 Allen-st., without further invitation.

BAKER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 30, HENRY C., infant son of Wm. C. and Priscilla V. Baker, aged 1 month and 20 days.

DRURY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 31, suddenly, MICHAEL DRURY, aged 66 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Robert Hope Hart, No. 69 West 19th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

DEWEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, JAMES DEWEY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Phoenix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Mariners' Lodge and Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 256 Delancy-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 2, NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, from his late residence, No. 27 Smith-st., corner of Livingston, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WARREN.—At Pilatka, Fla., of consumption, EUPHEMIA WARREN, daughter of Enos and Eliza Warren.

Her remains are expected home this morning by the Savannah steamer, and may be seen at the residence of her father, No. 9 Corneda-st., before removal to the country for interment.

PERRINE.—At Granada, C. A., on the 3d or 4th of December last, ALONZO A. PERRINE, late of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday Jan. 31, SAMUEL S. SMITH, aged 64 years, 2 months and 26 days.

His friends, and those of his sons, James M. and Abijah S., and of his son-in-law, John Mabie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, from his late residence, No. 10 North 2d-st., (E.D.,) at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 31, LILLY WARD, youngest daughter of John C. and Mary S. Barnes, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 157 Henry-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 2.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92	200	Reading RR. ...b3	81¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	65¾	2100	do. ...c	81¾
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	87¾	100	do. ...b3	81¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s ...s3	101¾	500	do. ...c	81¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs. ...s3	99¾	100	do. ...s60	81¾
500	do. ...s3	99¾	100	do. ...s30	81¾
45	Bank of Commerce	104	300	do. ...b30	81¾
5	Bank of N. A.	105	300	do. ...b20	81¾
10	National Bank	107½	100	do. ...b60	82
50	Cum. Coal Co.	19¾	2500	do.	81¾
100	do. ...b60	19¾	600	do. ...b60	82¼
30	Pa. M. Stmship Co.	65½	18	Gal. & Chicago RR.	103¾
30	N. Y. Cen. RR.	90¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. ...opg	81¾
100	do. ...s30	90¾	405	do. ...opg	81¾
360	do. ...opg	90¾	5	do. ...p d s c	81¾
50	do. ...s30	90¾	175	Illinois Cent. R. ...s3	130
50	Cle. Col. & Cin. RR.	108	83	do. ...s3	130¾
200	Erie Railroad ...s3	61¾	325	do. ...s3	131¾
100	do. ...b60	62¼	750	Cleve. & Pittsb. R. c	54¾
76	do.	62	1000	do. ...s3	54¾
800	do. ...s30	62	100	do. ...b30	55
100	do. ...c	62	300	do. ...b60	55¾
300	do. ...s10	62¼	200	Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	76¾
200	do. ...b3	62¾	200	do. ...c	76¾
250	do.	62¾	300	do. ...b60	77¾
200	do. ...b60	62¾	200	do. ...b60	77
100	Hud. Riv. R. R. ...s3	31¾	100	do. ...s60	76¾
100	do. ...b60	32	100	do. ...b3	76¾
200	Harlem R. R. ...s3	15¾	11	C. & Rock I. R. R.	99¾
300	do. ...b60	15¾	250	do.	99¾
185	Mich. Cent. Rail.	96	150	La Cro. & M. RR. s3	71
5	do.	96¾	100	do. ...b60	72¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made, at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$4,000 Chicago & Mississippi R. R. 2d m. Int. ad.	40½
$5,000 New-York & New-Haven R. 1st m. Int. ad.	75¾
$3,000 L. Erie, Wabash & St. Louis R. 2d m. Int. ad.	47¾
$1,000 Georgia State 6s, Interest added	97¾
$5,000 G. Bay, Milwaukee & Chic. R. 1st m. Int. ad.	88¾
$3,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. 1st m. 10s. Int. ad.	90
$500 Ohio Cannel Coal Co.	Flat $95¾
100 shares North American Oil Co.	45
30 shares St. Nicholas Bank	101¾
20 shares Park Bank	99¾
20 shares Bank of America	117¾

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible] State 5s, '75	[illegible]	100	Reading R. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Missouri State 6s	85¾	100	do.	81¾
500	Ill. Cent. R.R. Bs.	99¾	200	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. ...b3	[illegible]	400	do.	81¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	[illegible]
10,000	do. ...b60	100¾	125	do.	[illegible]
10	Park Bank	99¾	100	do.	[illegible]
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	19¾	115	Illinois Central R.	[illegible]
200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	54¾	20	do.	[illegible]
200	N. Y. Cent. R. R. ...b60	91	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
60	do. ...opg	90¾	100	do.	[illegible]
200	Erie Railroad ...s3	61¾	100	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	108
50	do. ...b3	61¾	10	La Cros. & Mil. R.	71
100	do. ...s60	61¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾
300	Mic. S. & N. Ia. R. opg	81	50	do.	103¾

MONDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 31, the particulars of which were advertised in detail by each Bank on another page of this paper, present the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Jan. 24:

Increase in Loans	[illegible]
Increase in Specie	557,281
Increase in Circulation	145,775
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	342,650

The receipt late in the week of the back moneys from the South caused the exchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing-House, to average about three and a half millions over the present week. Including the Clearing-House operations and Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday—and revising the Capital account of the 55 City Banks to the 1st of February—the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 2, 1856.	Jan. 31, 1857.	Jan. 24, 1857.
Capital	$49,453,660	$59,263,000	[illegible]
Loans	97,790,611	111,785,333	[illegible]
Specie	13,640,437	12,191,835	11,634,554
Circulation	7,612,939	8,024,945	7,879,068
Gold Deposits	89,789,061	92,469,396	[illegible]
Exchanged	20,046,187	23,294,346	[illegible]
Undrawn	61,673,874	67,241,670	[illegible]
Sub-Treasury	13,132,909	13,914,436	[illegible]

The statement is altogether a satisfactory one, and manifests both regularity and consistency of movement. The additions to the Bank Capital of the City since the first of the year renders the relative position of the Loans and Capital since this time last season as follows:

Feb. 2, 1856—Capital		$49,453,660
Undrawn Deposits		[illegible],674
Together		$111,[illegible],374
Invested in Loans	$97,790,611	
In Specie	13,640,437	$111,431,048
Jan. 31, 1857—Capital		$59,263,000
Undrawn Deposits		67,241,670
Together		$126,504,670
Invested in Loans	$111,785,333	
In Specie	12,191,835	$123,977,168
Specie in Bank and Government Office, Feb. 2, 1856		$[illegible]
Same Jan. 31, 1857		26,106,[illegible]

The day has been an active one in Money circles. The First of February receipts and disbursements enlarged very considerably the general movement, and caused a somewhat active inquiry for loans on demand. The banker for the City Corporation called in a large sum, for the purpose of paying the quarterly interest and about $1,000,000 of the principal of the City Debt. The Custom-House duties were also heavy, $[illegible], and a shipment of over half a million dollars in Spanish and other coin for Havana and New-Orleans, by steamer *Black Warrior*, was arranged for early in the day. While these operations added to the activity of the market, there was no sensible difficulty in the supply, and, although some of the Stock people had to pay a little extra interest for a day or two, the discounts on mercantile paper remain as last quoted. The Foreign Bill drawers made an effort to advance the rates on London for the *Persia*, sailing from this port on Wednesday. The extreme rates are 108½@109, but nothing was done for ready money better than 108¾ per cent. Buyers have not yet supplied themselves, and the contest as to rates will probably be determined to-morrow. Francs are still had at 5.22½@5.21¼.

The Stock Market opened strong at the early session of the Brokers, and an advance of 3 ₱ cent. was paid for Illinois Central and ¾ ₱ cent. on New-York Central Stock as compared with the sales of Saturday forenoon. The price of Erie was also ¾ ₱ cent. higher; Cleveland and Columbus 1 ₱ cent.; Michigan Central ½ ₱ cent., and Missouri State Sixes 1 ₱ cent. In the afternoon part of this rise was lost, and the general market closed dull. The Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central Road touched par this afternoon, for the first time since the great and sudden decline in 1854. They have since then been as low as 61 ₱ cent. The rise within the last half year has been steady and well maintained both in this and the London market.

NEW-YORK CITY BANK CAPITAL—JAN. 31, '57.

New-York	$2,000,000	Republic	$2,000,000
Manhattan	2,050,000	Chatham	450,000
Merchants'	1,500,000	People's	412,500
Mechanics'	2,000,000	North America	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Hanover	1,000,000
America	3,000,000	Irving	500,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Metropolitan	3,000,000
City	1,000,000	Citizens'	400,000
North River	655,000	Grocers'	300,000
Tradesmen's	600,000	Nassau	700,000
Fulton	600,000	East River	350,000
Chemical	300,000	Market	1,000,000
Merchants' Ex.	1,235,000	Saint Nicholas	1,000,000
National	1,091,000	Shoe and Leather	1,000,000
Butch. & Drovers'	800,000	Corn Exchange	1,000,000
Mech. & Trad's'	400,000	Continental	1,500,000
Greenwich	200,000	Commonwealth	750,000
Leather Manuf's'	600,000	Oriental	300,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Marine	300,000
State	2,000,000	Atlantic	400,000
American Ex.	5,000,000	Importers' & Tra's	1,500,000
Mechanics' Ass.	632,000	Park	2,000,000
Commerce	7,400,000	Artisans'	600,000
Bowery	350,000	Island City	400,000
Broadway	500,000	N. Y. Dry Dock	200,000
Ocean	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	130,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	Bull's Head	113,000
Pacific	422,000	N. Y. County	200,000

Total Capital 56 Banks..........$[illegible]

The receipts from all sources by the Sub-Treasury to-day amounts to $565,619; the disbursements to $247,422; balances this afternoon $13,080,895.

The Bank of the Republic and the Manhattan Bank have declared their usual half-yearly dividends of 5 ₱ cent. each.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JAN. 31.

Names of Banks.	Ave. am't of Lns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circulation.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$8,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	906,217	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	11,[illegible]	1,079,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commonw'th	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,707,162	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	3,907,911	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	1,061,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	1,446,775	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	677,341	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,470,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	2,021,144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	1,617,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bkg. Asso.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	2,372,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	1,137,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	5,714,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,401,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	1,877,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk	1,197,110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$111,785,333	Circulation	[illegible]
Specie	12,191,835	Deposits	[illegible]